

Herald Tribune

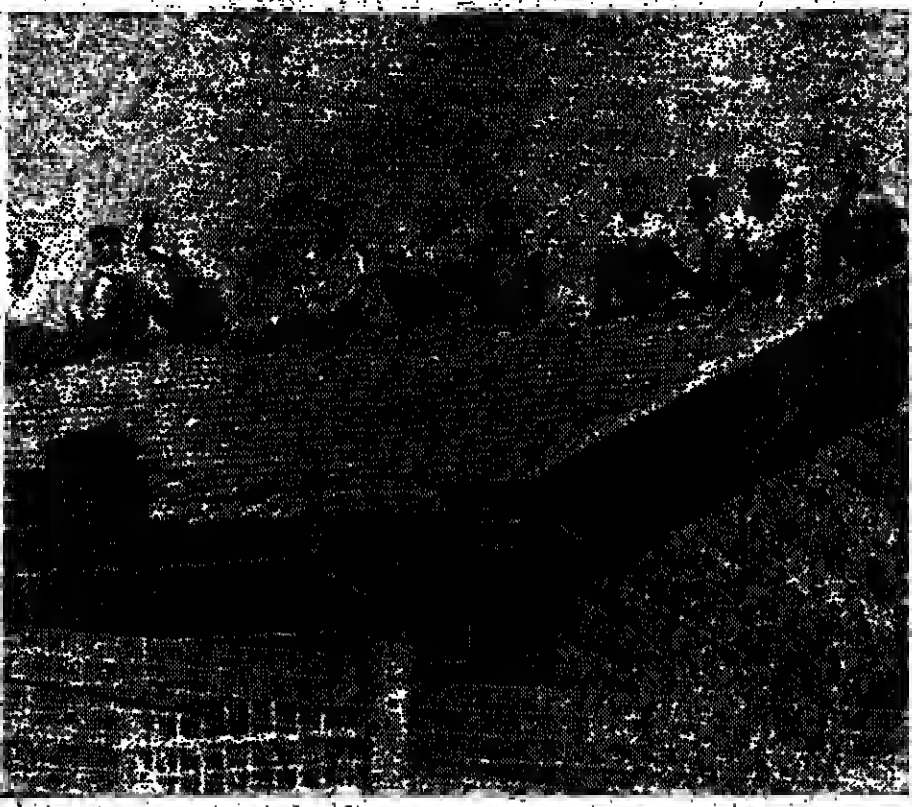
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1972

Established 1887

FORECAST - PARIS:
(10-17). Tomorrow similar.
(17-19). LONDON: Sun-
day, Temp. 64-68 (20-21).
Temp. 60-70 (22-23).
(23-24).
WEATHER PAGE 2

Austria	12	Fr.	10	P.
Belgium	12	Fr.	10	P.
Denmark	12	Fr.	10	P.
France	12	Fr.	10	P.
Germany	12	Fr.	10	P.
Greece	12	Fr.	10	P.
Ireland	12	Fr.	10	P.
Italy	12	Fr.	10	P.
Japan	12	Fr.	10	P.
South Korea	12	Fr.	10	P.
Spain	12	Fr.	10	P.
Sweden	12	Fr.	10	P.
Switzerland	12	Fr.	10	P.
Taiwan	12	Fr.	10	P.
Thailand	12	Fr.	10	P.
Turkey	12	Fr.	10	P.
U.S.	12	Fr.	10	P.
U.S.S.R.	12	Fr.	10	P.
Yugoslavia	12	Fr.	10	P.



Associated Press. Prisoners on cellblock roof of Belfast jail after yesterday's riot. In the back by unknown sniper. His condition is said to be serious.

Terrorists In Belfast Shoot Pair

Husband Killed, Wife Wounded

BELFAST, July 20 (AP).—Terrorists shot a woman in the back as she knelt beside her dying husband in a street in Belfast today. Minutes before, the terrorists shot the husband as he pursued them from his store, where they had planted a bomb.

The woman was seriously wounded and the bomb wrecked the store. The police declined to identify the couple.

The attack followed a rash of bombings in Northern Ireland and sniping at the Crumlin Road Jail.

One Inmate Wounded

Snipers fired at prisoners who, after a riot, climbed onto the jail's roof and were basking in the sunshine. One inmate, 21-year-old Joseph Duggan, was shot in the back and his condition was described as serious.

The police said the attack on the couple outside the store on Springfield Road had been unprovoked.

A spokesman said: "After the men planted the bomb, the owner of the shop ran outside after them but did not try to tackle them."

"One of the terrorists turned and shot him down. As the man's wife rushed to his aid and knelt by his side, the gunman deliberately shot her in the back."

Terrorists Unidentified

The style of the raid was that of the Irish Republican Army, but security forces noted that it had taken place in a Roman Catholic area, indicating that Protestant extremists could be responsible.

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The trouble was quelled after British troops ringed the jail and prison officials agreed to meet with the rioters' leaders.

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His remarks were regarded as presaging further stringent measures, but a statement from his office here today said this was not so.

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Mr. Whitelaw, who was making his weekly review of the Northern Ireland situation in Parliament, also confirmed that he would be meeting here tomorrow with Patrick Hillery, Foreign Minister of the Irish Republic.

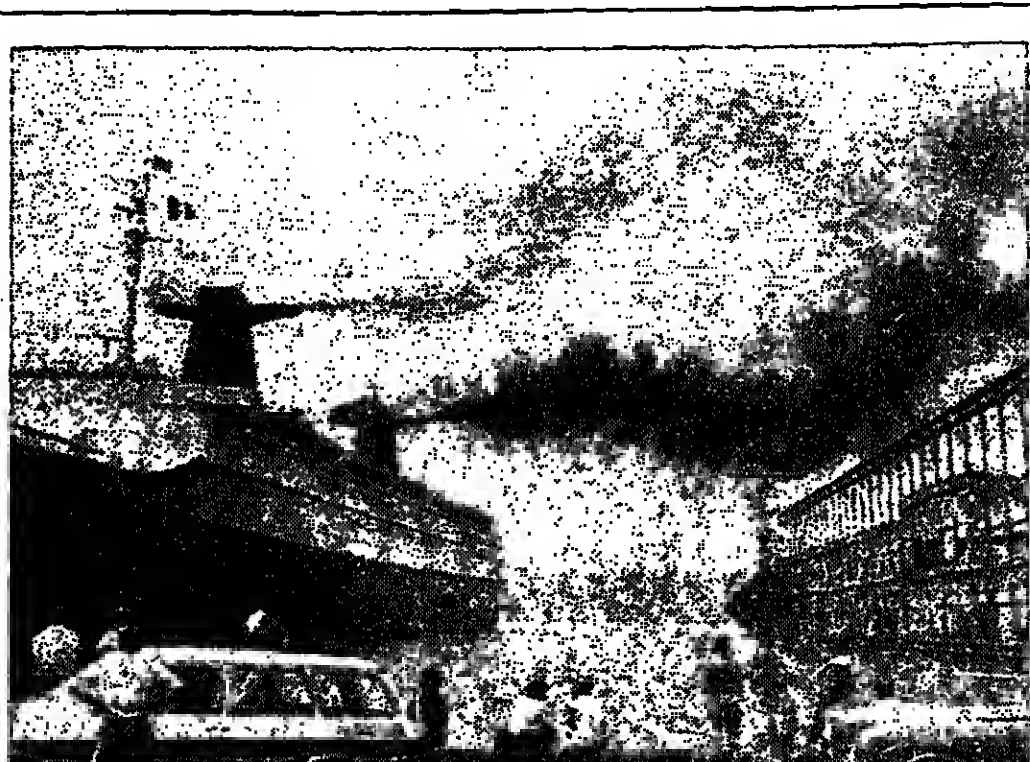
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Schroeder Sees Chou in Peking

PEKING, July 20 (Reuters).—Gerhard Schroeder, West German opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, conferred with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai today.

The first West German politician to visit Communist China, Mr. Schroeder conferred with Premier Chou for more than three hours.

Diplomats in Peking view Mr. Schroeder's mission as a success—both in terms of Sino-German relations and the West German election in December, where Mr. Schroeder's Christian Democratic Union will be seeking to topple Chancellor Willy Brandt's administration.



Associated Press. IN NEW YORK—The liner France leaving Wednesday, making heavy smoke that contributed to a potential air pollution emergency as heat caused a thick smog.

Freakish Weather on Both Sides of the Atlantic

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP).—Most electrical service was reported normal today after blackouts and brownouts in wide-spread areas of New York and Rhode Island and parts of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Consolidated Edison Co. in New York threatened selected blackouts in the Riverdale section of the Bronx unless power users conserved their electricity.

Brooklyn again was hit by a blackout early today in an area affecting 32,500 Consolidated customers. Service was restored in a matter of hours.

A severe thunderstorm was blamed for the interruption in service throughout New England, while already sweltering New Yorkers were cut off from service by feeder cables that quit.

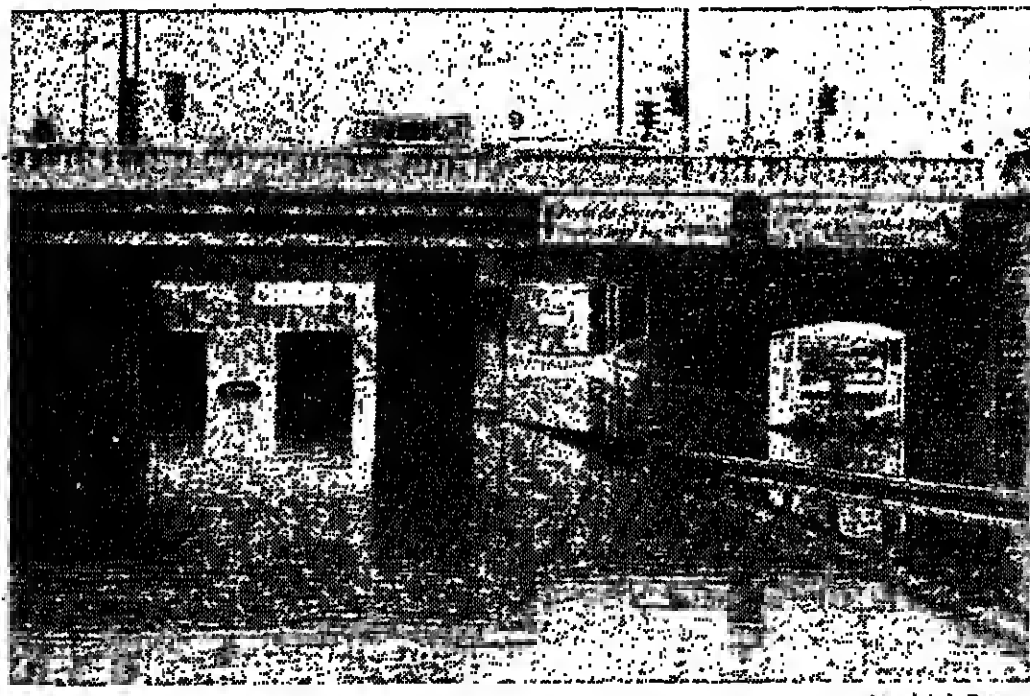
The power failures in the New York area added to the weather woes of 94-degree temperatures and the fourth consecutive day of the worst smog of the year.

The Narragansett Electric Co. in Providence surmised that the curtailment of power occurred as "the result of perhaps multiple lightning strikes on high-tension transmission lines."

Traffic tie-ups became a serious problem and several minor accidents were reported.

Most of Western Europe—Britain being the exception—continued to swelter, too, with unseasonably high temperatures and abnormally high humidity.

For the third straight night, France was swept by thunderstorms and in Paris early today one of the most violent storms flooded city streets, superhighways and subway stations and lines. Damage was heavy and firemen answered more than 2,000 calls to pump out cellars and clear debris.



Associated Press. IN PARIS—Trucks stalled in floodwaters on southern section of city's ring road.

Kissinger's Effect on Talks Seen

But U.S., Hanoi Stick to Positions

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 20 (IHT).—Negotiators at the Vietnam peace talks refused to comment on yesterday's secret meeting between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho but did not rule out that the talks had an effect on today's meeting.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security, and Mr. Tho, a leading Hanoi Politburo member, met here yesterday for six and a half hours and will be meeting again, although no date has been announced.

Whatever the effect of the secret meeting, there was no visible progress at today's session of the talks, with both sides retreating into well-known positions. Speaking to newsmen as he left the meeting, U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter said that there had been a "slight improvement in the tone of the exchanges, but nothing discernible of substance."

The meeting, in fact, gave every sign of being totally perfunctory, as though few efforts were being made anymore to connect with the real negotiating was going on.

Mr. Porter, in his opening statement and then later in his remarks to the Communists, stressed the value that a cease-fire could have in leading to an ultimate political solution ending the war. But both Communist delegations categorically rejected the notion of a cease-fire.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the North Vietnamese spokesman, told the press that Hanoi had refused a cease-fire in 1954 before the Geneva accords on Indochina, and would not accept one now before an overall political agreement.

Both Communist delegations again insisted that the United States and all support for the present Saigon government before a cease-fire could be envisaged.

There was no official comment on yesterday's talks. David Lamberton, the U.S. spokesman, said there had been no reference to them in today's meeting. Asked if yesterday's talks had been reflected in the plenary session today, Mr. Lamberton replied with a "no comment."

Mr. Le, asked the same question, showed Hanoi's intentions to reveal nothing when he replied with stock Communist phrase: "For four years, the United States has not ceased to intensify its war of aggression."

Tone Improves

Despite the evasiveness, however, there was an apparent improvement in tone. Mr. Lamberton characterized it as "slightly less vigorous polemics" from the Communist side. Both sides agreed to meet again next Thursday.

Today, as in last week's session, most of the talk centered on the relationship of political and military solutions. Last week, Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi negotiator, said there were "two aspects" to a military solution: the first aspect, involving U.S. responsibility, was the future of the present Saigon government; the second aspect, involving only South Vietnamese factions, was the future Saigon government.

Today, Mr. Porter rejected this formulation by saying that the United States had no "responsibility" for political matters in Saigon. He said the United States provided "security and economic support" to Saigon but not political. He told the Communists they should "face up to the need" to talk to the Saigon government and said a cease-fire would facilitate talks.

The Communist van Thieu government was a U.S. creation and did not represent the people. Thus, despite the drop in polemics, the impasse today appeared as total as before the talks were broken off two months ago, and if the two sides are any closer, it is a well-kept secret.

Mr. Porter, at one point, told the Communists that "by serious negotiations we mean not accepting every proposition we have made but a systematic discussion by both sides of each other's position with a view to finding a solution satisfactory for everybody."

There was none of this today.

Nixon Gets Report

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—President Nixon today received a detailed report from Mr. Kissinger on his latest secret peace probe.

Although the White House maintained total secrecy on the talks, Mr. Kissinger apparently received sufficient encouragement from the North Vietnamese to conclude that further meetings would be useful.

Missilemen Also Believed to Remain

Soviet Pilots Still in Egypt

Beecher

July 20 (NYT).—Soviet military advisers in Egypt should there be any break-down in the cease-fire. It was because of such Israeli raids in the past that Cairo urged the Egyptians to move in some of their own anti-aircraft and fighter units.

The removal of Soviet advisers from forward tank, infantry and air units along the Suez Canal conceivably might tend to diminish Russia's ability to prevent a minor shooting incident along the canal from escalating to a larger military effort on Egypt's part, military analysts said.

But they doubted that a really serious Egyptian resumption of hostilities would come without advance Soviet knowledge and at least tacit approval.

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Schroeder Sees Chou in Peking

expulsion of Soviet air defense forces would leave the heart of Egypt exposed to Israeli air attacks should there be any break-down in the cease-fire. It was because of such Israeli raids in the past that Cairo urged the Egyptians to move in some of their own anti-aircraft and fighter units.

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White House, Senate Democrats Hiding for Organized Labor

organization, and Frank Man-
drew, who as national political
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senator during the fall campaign.
Sen. McGovern's organization

when Spassky erred in choosing the wrong plan and doubled his rook on the king bishop rank.

"Fischer already then had a favorable position and one he is expert at playing," Gilgorio said. "Both Spassky's bishops were locked and he was in trouble."

Gilgorio said the clincher came on Spassky's 27th move, in which the Russian brought his queen back to bishop two squares. Fischer then advanced his bishop to his rook file, sacrificing it for eventual checkmate had not Spassky resigned.

"It was a terrible mistake for a world champion," Gilgorio said of the move. "It ranked with the blunder Fischer came up with in the first game." Fischer allowed his king bishop to become trapped in the first game of the world championship and resigned to Spassky on the 36th move.

Experts were stunned that Fischer has now won both his games playing black. "We thought Fischer was a master of attacking chess," one international master said. "Now he has turned out to be a genius of defense."

Fischer arrived six minutes late and moved his knight to king's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

A roar of astonishment went up from the crowd in the auditorium as Spassky resigned after 31 1/2 hours' play. They broke into wild cheering, stamping their feet, clapping hands and yelling "Bobby, Bobby."

Spassky's resignation was a complete surprise. He had been thought in a slightly weaker position, but nowhere near the end of the road.

Spassky's second, Svetozar Gligoric, said the turning point in what had been an evenly fought match came after the 26th move.

Liaison Man to Hostile Old Guard

en Joins McGovern's Campaign Staff

am Greider

July 20 (WP).—President George McGovern, picked the party's chairman, Lawrence J. Lawrence, as his liaison man to party members McGovern candid-

ate gave Mr. McGovern a national campaign, although that he will supervise elements in the campaign.

Sen. McGovern's conference here, a separate entity, goal will be to port of key Democratic country."

He apparently will function on an equal basis with the men who led Sen. McGovern's victorious campaign for the nomination—Gary Hart, who as campaign manager will run the grass-roots

organization, and Frank Mandrew, who as national political director will be the political strategist accompanying the senator during the fall campaign.

Sen. McGovern's organization

had had ambiguous titles and the senator preferred not to develop a rigid chain of command. Asked today where Mr. O'Brien will rank, Sen. McGovern said: "We don't use the numbers system in our organization."

The need for Mr. O'Brien's liaison role was emphasized yesterday when the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted for the first time in its history to remain neutral in the presidential campaign. Normally, it is a close and powerful ally of the Democratic candidate.

While Sen. McGovern's staff is not sure it can win over AFL-CIO President George Meany, it is confident of endorsements from most of the major unions. Sen. McGovern predicted that he would have the support of unions representing at least 10 million of the AFL-CIO's 13.5 million members.

Mr. O'Brien, who voiced warm praise for Mr. Meany, said he would try to negotiate for better relations.

Mr. O'Brien's charter for mandating splits in the party also includes governing mayors and congressmen, many of whom opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination and fear he will lose so badly that some of them will be dragged down too.

"A lot of missionary work has to be done," Mr. Mandrew said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Lawrence O'Brien

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U.S. Commerce Chief Arrives In Moscow for Trade Talks

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, July 20 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson arrived in Moscow today for trade talks with Soviet authorities. But he said that he had "no firm expectation" that

agreements would be reached during his 12-day visit.

Mr. Peterson came with a delegation of nearly 40 for the first meetings of the Soviet-American Trade Commission established during May's summit meetings. The commission's task is to solve the long list of problems still outstanding between the two countries in their economic relations.

Mr. Peterson was greeted by Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai S. Patolichev.

In a brief press conference at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, Mr. Peterson discouraged any speculation that his talks would produce dramatic breakthroughs. The Nixon administration's goal was to clear up outstanding issues by the end of this year, he said. But even this might not be possible, he indicated.

He said that the atmosphere for his visit had been improved two weeks ago by the agreement on a \$750-million Soviet purchase of American feed grains.

Also in recent days, two American firms, Pullman, Inc., and Occidental Oil, have announced new agreements with the Russians. Mr. Peterson said that he had talked to Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer, two nights ago, and got the impression that Occidental had not signed a "commercial deal" but rather "an understanding to cooperate" in the future.

Mr. Peterson listed eight main subjects on the agenda of the Trade Commission's first meeting. They included the Soviet Union's outstanding Lend Lease debt from World War II, a general trade agreement involving most-favored-nation status for each country, trade and business facilities for each country in the other, a mechanism for the arbitration of future trade disputes, copyright and licensing arrangements, credits and joint ventures.

Mr. Peterson said that the U.S. government would not negotiate for any companies with the Soviet Union but would try to reach policy agreements under which businesses could operate.

Russian Request

Until now, the two sides have been far apart on many of the issues Mr. Peterson listed. The Russians, who generally tend to adopt hard bargaining positions to their trade dealings, have been asking for extremely favorable treatment from the Americans.

However, Moscow's agreement to the huge grain deal including commercial financing at a relatively high 6.18 percent suggests that the Soviet position can become more flexible when the issue involved is sufficiently important.

When grain talks began, the Russians were demanding credits at about 3 percent interest.

The commission will begin meeting tomorrow. Mr. Peterson said that the Americans entered the talks with "hope and trust."

Mr. Patolichev said that, for the future of Soviet-American trade, "much depends on this commission."

Mr. Peterson will stay in the Soviet Union until Aug. 1 and will visit several cities while he is here, including Leningrad, Kiev and Sochi on the Black Sea coast. Other U.S. officials are expected to stay on in Moscow and continue negotiating after Mr. Peterson leaves.

Taiwan to Get Reactor Good For A-Bombs

Canadians Build Research Facility

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI)—Canada is building an atomic reactor on Taiwan that in one year will produce enough plutonium for the Taiwanese—or the Nationalist Chinese—to make an atomic bomb.

The facility being built for Taiwan's Institute for Nuclear Energy Research is a \$35-million research reactor that will be ready for operation sometime next year. Located in northwest Taiwan, the reactor is understood to be capable of producing about 22 pounds of plutonium a year, which is more than enough plutonium to fashion a nuclear weapon.

Although no one knows whether the Taiwanese plan to divert the plutonium produced by the reactor into a nuclear weapon, arms control experts fear such a diversion because it might be a simple thing to do.

The reason they have such fear is that the Taiwanese reactor will be fueled with natural uranium, which can be purchased on the open market without safeguards. If the reactor were to be fueled with enriched uranium, safeguards would automatically go with the purchase because enriched uranium today is sold only by the United States and the Soviet Union under safeguard stipulations.

Reactors of the Taiwanese type are already in operation in Israel and India, a fact that was spotlighted yesterday by the United Nations Association of the United States in a report on nuclear safeguards.

The association, a private organization with only loose ties to the U.N., claimed that the Indian research reactor had produced as much as 300 pounds and the Israeli reactor about 33 pounds of "unsafeguarded" plutonium.

If true, this means that India has enough plutonium for 16 nuclear weapons and Israel has enough for six. It takes 132 pounds of plutonium in the form of what weapons scientists call a "tamped sphere" to form a critical mass, which is the same critical mass that is the same critical mass that is the same critical mass.

Mr. Marshall said, "I consider the fact that they have not signed very much a piece of unfinished business."

The reactor being built in Taiwan will be that nation's first research reactor but its first to be fueled with natural uranium. The four others are fueled with 20 percent enriched uranium sold to Taiwan by the United States, which keeps close watch on the fuel and the by-products, such as plutonium, that it generates.

Soviets Get U.K. Credit To Buy Capital Goods

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Britain will make £200 million in credits available to the Soviet Union for Soviet purchases of British capital goods, the government announced today.

Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Trade, said the money will be available at 6 percent interest over a period of 5 to 8 1/2 years.

WEATHER

C	F	
ALABAMA	70	82 Sunny
ALASKA	50	62 Cloudy
ARIZONA	80	92 Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	70	82 Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	70	82 Partly cloudy
CANADA	60	72 Partly cloudy
CONNECTICUT	70	82 Partly cloudy
DELAWARE	70	82 Partly cloudy
FLORIDA	70	82 Partly cloudy
GEORGIA	70	82 Partly cloudy
ILLINOIS	70	82 Partly cloudy
INDIANA	70	82 Partly cloudy
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NEVADA	70	82 Partly cloudy
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TENNESSEE	70	82 Partly cloudy
TEXAS	70	82 Partly cloudy
UTAH	70	82 Partly cloudy
VERMONT	70	82 Partly cloudy
VIRGINIA	70	82 Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	70	82 Partly cloudy
WISCONSIN	70	82 Partly cloudy
WYOMING	70	82 Partly cloudy



WAR TROPHY—South Vietnam paratrooper holds up embroidered picture of late North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh, which was found in recaptured section of Quang Tri recently. South Vietnamese forces are fighting to recapture the provincial capital that has been held by the Communist forces since late April of this year.

Saigon's Army Opens Push In Central Coast Province

(Continued from Page 1)

can Broadcasting Co. and the other a South Vietnamese Army cameraman. The two men who worked for ABC were killed, who had their homes in Singapore.

The poor security situation on the road continues to reinforce concern among allied military men that the Communists may try a flanking attack on Hue, about 35 miles southeast of Quang Tri town.

In a delayed disclosure, the U.S. command reported that on Monday three jets on a raid on the northern front crashed after being badly damaged when one of their 500-pound bombs apparently exploded prematurely. Of the four crew members, three ejected successfully and were rescued. The fourth is listed as missing.

Copter Attack

The U.S. command also reported that helicopters are being used—apparently for the first time—to attack barges that are trying to unload goods from freighters along the North Vietnamese coast.

A Navy spokesman said that helicopters armed with rockets and cannon made the first attack yesterday, destroying three lighters and damaging six others. 28 miles northwest of the port of Dong Hoi.

Since the mining of North Vietnam's major ports by U.S. planes in early May, the Communists have tried to run the blockade by unloading goods from freighters near smaller ports and inlets, using shallow-draft barges.

Hanoi Reports Raids

HONG KONG, Friday, July 21 (UPI)—North Vietnam today accused the United States of more air attacks on its populated areas and dikes systems.

The North Vietnam News Agency said "savage attacks" were carried out Wednesday on Nain Tinh and Vinh Cities, Dong Hoi town, Cat Ba Island and Haiphong and its outskirts.

U.S. aircraft also dropped mines.

197 Dead, 500,000 Are Homeless in Philippine Floods

MANILA, July 20 (UPI)—More than 500,000 Filipinos were left homeless and an estimated 197 persons were killed in the worst floods to strike the Philippines since World War II.

Mrs. Loreto Paras Sullit, Red Cross secretary-general, said today that more than 500,000 persons were homeless, isolated or stranded in central Luzon Province and that flood waters—up to 10 feet deep in some areas—continued to rise.

She said that Manila, where more than 24 inches of rain fell in three days, has 90 percent under water and that 50 evacuation centers had been set up in the greater Manila area to provide food and shelter for about 14,000 persons.

The Philippine Red Cross reported at least 31 deaths in the last 24 hours. President Ferdinand E. Marcos yesterday placed the death toll at about 168, raising the combined death toll in the weeklong floods to 197.

CHUNN

Normal Altheim (Pres.)

PERFUMES

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Unreported Aid to Saigon Is Criticized

Discrepancy Cited By Congressman

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI)—The Nixon administration provided the South Vietnamese government with \$400 million more in military aid last year than was reported to Congress, a congressman charged yesterday.

Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., cited a General Accounting Office report, issued Tuesday, that stated that the administration provided \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 1971, ended June 30, instead of the \$1.5-billion estimate reported to Congress. The GAO is the congressional fiscal watchdog.

"Whether by design or just plain bureaucratic bungling and mismanagement," Mr. Aspin said, "the overpayments were made."

The U.S. agency primarily responsible, the GAO report said, was the Civil Operations for Rural Development Support (CORDS) which was hastily put together with personnel and funds from the Department of Defense, the State Department, AID and the CIA to run pacification and development operations in South Vietnam.

CORDS' first two chiefs, Robert Komer and William Colby, were senior CIA officials and until recently the CIA had a predominant part in CORDS. Currently, with the winding down of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war, CORDS is being significantly reduced in personnel, funds and activities, officials said.

Reporting Criticized

Through 1971, the GAO report said, the United States has spent approximately \$2.1 billion for direct support of the CORDS pacification and development programs. However, it noted, "other CORDS nor the Defense Department had developed a reporting system that provided reliable data for budgeting the funds."

Financial controls over other programs administered by CORDS were also "loose," the GAO reported to Congress.

About \$360 million in U.S.-owned, or controlled, local currency was given to South Vietnamese "transfers" rather than actual "expenditures." The United States, the GAO claimed, never knew whether funds were being spent for high priority projects... or used effectively."

"There were no effective controls, either, over commodities provided to war victims," the GAO charged. "Large quantities of food had been spoiled, unused items had been purchased but not used for long periods and items, it said, had been 'diverted to ineligible recipients.'"

Mr. Aspin asserted that "tax administration by U.S. agencies is undoubtedly one of the causes of the corruption that seems to be a way of life in Vietnam."

Church Aide Charges U.S. Bombs Dikes

GENEVA, July 20 (UPI)—The Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, secretary-general of the World Council of Churches, has informed President Nixon that he believes U.S. planes are deliberately bombing the dikes in North Vietnam.

In a letter sent Monday, the chief executive of the agency representing 250 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox churches, addressed an "urgent appeal" to the President. He asked him to "use your authority as commander in chief of the military forces of the U.S.A. immediately to cease this bombing."

He also asked Mr. Nixon to "stop the bombing in the region of the dikes in order that the people of North Vietnam can have the urgent, necessary repairs to avoid a catastrophe of unthinkable proportions."

Dr. Blake, former head of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States, made public the letter today because, he wrote the President, "I feel conscience-bound to publish [the letter] at the time you receive it since publicly is the only channel left to me."

He said that "in-depth inquiries with Western Europeans who have personally witnessed the situation since late June" had led to the conclusions that:

• The American explanation that the present weakness of the dikes is due to neglect by the population is untrue.

• "The American protests that no intentional bombing has occurred, and that only 'accidental' bombs have fallen on or near the dikes must also be untrue."

Commenting on the letter in an interview Dr. Blake said he had "no other evidence" of the alleged bombings than reports by a French newsmen based in Hanoi and Swedish television films.

But he added that council officials were alarmed by the growing number of rumors about the bombings they were hearing from contacts in Western Europe.

"The nature of the widespread rumors reminds me of other occasions when reports first denied by the Defense Department were later admitted as true," Dr. Blake said.

U.S. Sept. Draft, Smallest Since April, Is 4,800

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The smallest draft call-up since April, 4,800 men, has been announced for September by the Selective Service.

The draft will extend to men with lottery numbers no higher than 75, the same ceiling as in August.

Acting draft director Byron V. Peppitone said yesterday that sufficient men are available at No. 75 and below. They include men classified as 1-A and 1-EO, who recently lost deferments or whose initial postponements of induction will expire during September.

The September call-up raises the total for the year to 25,800. The Defense Department has put its 1972 draft needs at 50,000.

Meanwhile, the Army Recruiting Command at Hampton, Va., said June was its best month for male enlistment in nearly three years, with 18,175 signing up.

As Pullout Continues

Cairo Paper Exhorts Sadat To Maintain Moscow Ties

CAIRO, July 20 (Reuters)—With the Russian military exodus now four days old and still continuing, President Anwar Sadat was urged today by Cairo's authoritative Al-Ahram newspaper to spare no efforts to maintain Soviet-Egyptian friendship.

The newspaper, which usually reflects official government thinking and is widely respected in the Arab world, expressed concern over the developments of the last few days. It warned that Egypt's enemies were trying to undermine ties with Moscow following Mr. Sadat's decision Tuesday ordering the Russian exodus out.

"We must hold fast to this friendship and remember that the United States supports our enemy while the Soviet Union stands by our side. Soviet friendship is not only important but without any substitute," it declared.

The newspaper's call to safeguard Soviet-Egyptian friendship came in a long front-page article under a banner headline—an unusual format for the paper.

Al-Ahram also disclosed that there was no deadline as to when the Russians should be out, although it is believed here that the majority will be out by Sunday—the 20th anniversary of the 1952 revolution that toppled the monarchy.

Some to Remain

The Kremlin is expected to retain some military presence, such as the use of refueling facilities at Alexandria and a base for the use of the more sophisticated weaponry here.

Al-Ahram attributed the whole affair to the results of the summit talks in Moscow in May between President Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

It attached supreme importance to Mr. Sadat's call for high-level Egyptian-Soviet talks to find a more effective basis for friendship and cooperation and suggested that Egypt should point out the danger of the present state of no peace, no war in the Middle East.

Since President Sadat's announcement, the pace of the Russian withdrawal has been stepped up. The experts here began leaving discreetly in small groups, but travelers arriving to the Egyptian capital late last night said plane loads of Russians now were flying out in Egyptian and Soviet transport planes and chartered airliners.

Diplomatic sources said today that the supply of Russian arms and spare parts probably will continue. Some, however, speculated that the Russians may slowly phase out in Egypt and concentrate on Iraq.

The Russians recently signed a 15-year pact with the Iraqis similar to their agreement with Egypt and it was thought that this could well increase their Middle East activities in Iraq and the Persian Gulf.

Soviet Press Subdued

MOSCOW, July 20 (Reuters)—The Soviet press gave low-key treatment to yesterday's announcement by Moscow on the withdrawal of Soviet military advisers from Egypt.

The main newspaper, Pravda, bore the announcement of the official news agency Tass unobtrusively on the top left-hand corner of its fourth page. Only Red Star, the armed forces newspaper, among the central dailies, published the announcement on its front page.

The Tass announcement said the advisers were going home in the very near future but that

Man Kills Pilot, Wounds Copilot of Colombian Plane

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 20 (UPI)—A man who killed the pilot of a domestic Colombian airliner and wounded the copilot was identified yesterday as the principal shareholder in the airline, police said. The man's wife and five children were aboard the plane.

Copilot Alfonso Ferrer, who made a near-perfect landing in Cartagena despite serious gunshot wounds, said Benjamin Suarez Zambrano burst into the airliner's cabin Tuesday during a flight from Medellin to Bogota and emptied a pistol at him and pilot Miguel Beltran.

Mr. Beltran died instantly, and Mr. Ferrer was struck in the face, hand and leg. But Mr. Ferrer was able to overcome and immobilize Mr. Suarez and take control of the TAO airline's Viscount.

Mrs. Suarez said her husband had been suffering from a "nervous condition," apparently caused by the airline's financial conditions.

Mayo Clinic Is Given \$10 Million by Hilton

CHICAGO, July 20 (Reuters)—Conrad Hilton, the 82-year-old founder of the hotel chain, today gave his name, has announced that he has given \$10 million to the Mayo Clinic to build a research center for the study of brain function and human behavior.

The gift is the largest ever received by the Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minn. The center, to be completed by 1975, initially will have eight floors but may be extended to 12.

U.S. Underground

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy mission today conducted a dog-dog hunt for nuclear spies at its Nevada test site.

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Dutch Cabinet Gives Queen Resignation

From Wire Dispatches

THE HAGUE, July 20.—The Dutch government resigned today and Queen Juliana started political consultations, after asking the cabinet to stay on as caretakers.

Prime Minister Barend Biesheuvel tendered the resignation of the year-old government after one of his five coalition partners—the Democratic Socialists—withdrew two members of the 16-man cabinet Monday.

It was considered possible that Mr. Biesheuvel would attempt to form a minority coalition of Christian Democrats and Liberals while seeking to resolve the dispute with the Democratic Socialists over economic policy. Without their votes, the coalition lost its parliamentary majority.

The Christian Democrats and Liberals hold 74 of the 150 seats in the lower house, with the Democratic Socialists holding eight.

Labor Leads Opposition

Even a minority government might push the 1973 budget through parliament. It would face an opposition, led by Labor, which could muster about 75 votes.

The last elections were held in April, 1971. The next normally would be due in 1975.

With inflation rampant, the Netherlands is faced with a budget deficit of \$1.3 billion.

The two cabinet members who resigned were Transport Minister Willem Drees, and Minister of Sciences John Kneer W. M. de Brauw.

Both criticized the government for trying to cover the deficit by drastic cuts to ministerial budgets, while refusing to freeze incomes and prices.

Sudan Reported Seeking U.S. Ties

KHARTOUM, July 20 (UPI)—The Sudanese government early today decided to resume diplomatic relations with the United States, a government spokesman said. Relations were broken during the Middle East war in 1967.

The decision was made at a joint meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the Sudan's only political party.

The move was reported only 48 hours after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat announced that 20,000 Soviet advisers serving in his country had been asked to go home. The Sudan took similar action a year ago after suspected Soviet involvement in an abortive coup.

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andons Strike Curb, s Push Wage Bill

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—The AFL-CIO endorsed its presidential House and Senate bills today, but it also urged the House to pass a bill to curb strikes.

Answering a reporter's question, Mr. Ziegler said he knew of no other administration bill that would be abandoned this year because it had no chance of congressional passage.

The White House said it did not know if the President had discussed his intention to withdraw the present bill with Frank P. Fitzgerald, head of the Teamsters Union, before Mr. Fitzgerald announced the union's endorsement of Mr. Nixon for reelection.

But he said that no union would have "their support of the President" on this one piece of legislation.

"There was no deal," he said.

The bill, which has drawn fire from transportation unions, especially, would set up new procedures requiring each side in transportation disputes to submit its final offer to an impartial board, which would choose one as a compulsory settlement. It was designed to avert strikes in the railroad, trucking and airline industries.

One of the "difficulties" the administration found in the bill was "the extent and the scope of compulsory arbitration," Mr. Ziegler said.

The Nixon minimum wage bill would have raised the hourly minimum by 20 cents this autumn to \$1.80 and to \$2 a year later. It would not have extended coverage to millions of low-wage earners. The House narrowly approved it last May.

The Senate Democratic measure would increase the minimum wage to \$2 when the bill becomes law and to \$2.20 two years later. In its original form, it would widen the law's coverage to include 8.4 million workers, including domestic servants, some retail store employees, civil servants and, by 1975, some workers on large farms.

In another vote after the defeat of the administration bill, Democrats accepted a Republican amendment that removed 1 million retail store employees from the measure's extended coverage.

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House Rejects \$5-Billion Bill Covering Water, Sewer Work

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—A Democratic \$5 billion Public Works Bill, which Republicans denounced as inflationary, misleading and politically inspired, was defeated by the House yesterday, 206 to 189.

After a one-day hearing in May, when no administration officials were heard, a majority of House Banking Committee members had approved a bill giving communities \$5 billion over the next 18 months to build water and sewer systems and, in the process, to create 500,000 to 1 million new jobs.

Republicans contended yesterday that the bill would put added inflationary pressure on the specialized construction industry, would duplicate \$10 billion already voted by the House to end water pollution and would provide more money than could be used.

Before the final vote, the House approved, 205 to 182, a Republican amendment that would have forbidden using the money in any year when the projected federal budget deficit exceeded \$30 billion. This year's estimate is more than \$30 billion, when the 20 percent increase in Social Security benefits is added.

Measure Killed

The House still could have approved the skeleton bill in the hope that the Senate would remove the amendment. But it voted to kill the measure.

The bill had been promoted by Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., as a means of providing jobs and community development. It was opposed by most Republicans, who saw it as a campaign-year maneuver to send President Nixon a popular bill that he might feel compelled to veto as inflationary.

The bill also ran into opposition from the House Appropriations Committee, because it would make the grants available from the Treasury without meaningful appropriations review by Congress.

For Small Towns

Rep. George H. Mahon, D., Texas, Appropriations Committee chairman, opposed Rep. Albert on the bill, saying that the House already has approved \$5 billion for this year in a water pollution bill and \$5 billion more for revenue sharing that could be used for this purpose. "If we're trying to show that we're for clean water, we've already done that two or three times over," Rep. Mahon said.

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OOPS—What a way to treat a lady. Cowgirl Janis Berry, 22, being thrown by bull under camera tripod that was filming her ride, for TV show, during practice session at all-girl rodeo at the National Horseman's Arena in Pueblo West, Colo., Wednesday. Neither she, nor the bull, nor the camera were hurt.

House Subcommittee Votes Modified Busing Measure

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—A House Education subcommittee yesterday adopted a modified version of President Nixon's bill to make busing a limited, last resort remedy in school desegregation.

The full House Education and Labor Committee was expected to take up the bill on Tuesday, and backers were confident that the parent panel would approve it.

The subcommittee's move broke a stalemate on the President's March 17 anti-busing proposals, which included this bill and a temporary freeze on new busing still before a House Judiciary panel. The White House repeatedly chided the Democratic Congress for failing to act on either measure following lengthy House and Senate hearings last spring.

The subcommittee measure makes two major changes in the President's original proposal: It omits entirely the provisions for overhauling compensatory school aid to target federal funds on the neediest children.

It substitutes stricter curbs on long-distance busing, whereby elementary school children only could be transported to the schools "closest or next closest" to their homes.

The bill embodying these changes had been introduced June 1 by Rep. Albert H. Quie, R., Minn., top Republican on the full committee. Rep. Quie said the administration had not objected to his version, which the subcommittee adopted with only minor revisions.

Boundaries Safe

The subcommittee bill retains other important parts of the original Nixon proposal. One would preserve the inviolability of school district boundaries—an issue in the Detroit and Richmond, Va., desegregation cases—unless the were "drawn for the purpose and had the effect" of segregating schoolchildren.

Another would allow the reopening of previous court desegregation orders—at least those involving busing—to bring them into alignment with the bill's own standards. The subcommittee defeated, 11 to 3, a motion by Rep. Alphonso Bell, R., Calif., to drop this provision.

Also retained in the measure—approved by bipartisan vote—was the list of desegregation remedies which courts and federal agencies must attempt to impose before turning to busing as a last resort. Among these are assigning pupils to the nearest appropriate schools, letting pupils shift from schools where their race was in the majority to schools where they would be in the minority, revising school attendance zones and grade structures, and building new schools or closing old ones.

House Republican leaders sent a letter to their members calling the bill duplicative and inflationary. They also said that the Democratic claim that applications are pending for more than \$12 billion in water and sewer aid was greatly overstated. They said that this figure included every application made since 1966, and that nearly \$10 billion of these requests have been withdrawn or rejected.

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Senate Panel Unanimously Approves Two SALT Accords

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously today approved the recently concluded strategic arms control agreements limiting the offensive and defensive nuclear missiles of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The committee's action cleared the way for congressional approval within the next two weeks of the two agreements, hailed by the administration as the most significant steps yet taken to check the nuclear arms race.

Testifying today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of the agreements, Secretary of State William P. Rogers urged that they be approved before the Congress recesses on Aug. 18 for the Republican National Convention so that the administration can prepare for resumption of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) this fall. It seems likely that this administration hope will be fulfilled.

As indicated by the unanimous action of the Senate committee, the two agreements face little opposition in Congress, although they may undergo some critical examination on the Senate floor by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., joined by some Republican conservatives.

2 Missile Sites

One of the agreements is a treaty limiting the United States and the Soviet Union to two anti-ballistic missile sites—one defending the national capital, the other protecting an intercontinental missile base. The ABM treaty must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The other is a five-year "interim agreement" that essentially freezes at current levels the number of offensive land-based and submarine-launched strategic nuclear missiles that the two nations may deploy. This agreement must be approved by a concurrent resolution passed by a simple majority in the House and Senate.

In an attempt to remove any partisan friction over the agreements, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a simple resolution endorsing the "interim agreement." The White House had proposed a more elaborate resolution that would in effect have endorsed the administration position by stating in its preamble that the agreements had been "made possible by the maintenance in the United States of a strategic posture second to none" and stating that the success of future SALT negotiations was "dependent upon the continuing maintenance of that strategic posture and a sound strategic modernization program."

Major Battle

The major fight in the Senate is expected to develop not over the agreements but over the administration's proposal that the United States should now embark upon a multi-billion-dollar strategic modernization program in

order to maintain qualitative superiority and to provide a bargaining incentive for the Soviet Union to reach more comprehensive agreements on offensive weapons.

Some jockeying was developing over whether the agreements or the military budget should be considered first by the Senate. As a riposte to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who have made their support of the agreements conditional upon congressional approval of the strategic modernization program, some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have been urging that the agreements be called up first, leaving the defense budget to be considered on its merits.

At this point, however, it appeared that the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, would bow to the wishes of Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, by calling up the \$20.5-billion military procurement authorization bill early next week.

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MYKONOS: CORFU-RHODES
GENEVA: at the BON GENIE-34, Rue du Marché

Laird Presents Medal to Bonn Economics Aide

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—Nineteen cannons boomed across the Potomac River as German Economic Minister Helmut Schmidt today became the second non-American to be awarded the U.S. Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service.

The medal, normally given to the highest Pentagon officials when they leave office, was awarded to Mr. Schmidt by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said yesterday that Mr. Schmidt was "a very close friend of Secretary Laird over the years both as defense minister and as a fellow parliamentarian."

"Helmut," Mr. Laird said in presenting the award, "I salute your dedication and your many achievements in our common defense."

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, July 21, 1972

Politics and War

War, as Karl von Clausewitz explained in a famous passage, is a political act and a political instrument, a carrying out of political relations "by other means." The war in Vietnam, whatever else it may be, is a textbook illustration of the truth of Clausewitz's analysis. It is, beyond anything else, politics practiced by other means than those of peaceful persuasion or institutional authority. And precisely how to change from those "other means" seems to be the chief preoccupation of the peace talks in Paris, "secret" or "public."

The United States believes, however belatedly, that the "other means" have become too costly, too brutal, to continue. It proposes a cease-fire, the withdrawal of American forces, and a political settlement by the Vietnamese. Hanoi considers that it has invested too much in this war to end it before some political settlement has been achieved. It insists upon at least the outline of such a settlement (including radical changes in the present Thieu regime) before it will consent to stop the shooting.

The North Vietnamese position, in the lurid light of so many years of warfare, of the disappointments for them that followed the Geneva accords, is understandable. But the American position makes sense not only from Washington's viewpoint but that of Hanoi as well. The Americans want out; that may be taken for granted by all except

those who think that Richard Nixon and the military-industrial complex have a vested interest in a prolonged war—which is nonsense. Hanoi wants—eventually if not immediately—a Vietnam united under its own system. Saigon (and no one can say with any precision how many South Vietnamese subscribe to its view, any more than one can assert that Hanoi speaks for all the North) wants peace, independence and a continuation of a non-Communist regime.

It is clear enough that war on the present scale cannot achieve the goals of any of these parties. A return to negotiation, to canvassing the wishes of the people, to—frankly—the shifts and expedients of peace-time politics could bring about a generally acceptable modus vivendi. And the massive killings and destruction would end.

Whether Hanoi is willing to recognize this; whether Saigon and Washington are willing to make such compromises as may result in a formula bridging the present wide gap between the approaches of the two sides, remains to be seen. What is truly hopeful in the talks at present is that both sets of contenders seem willing at least to discuss the main issues, rather than take refuge in contrasting and irreconcilable slogans. Somehow Clausewitz's "other means" must be discarded. The war is a ghastly failure, and politics, in the usual sense, must be given a trial.

Sadat's Next Step

No one can say for certain yet what were the reasons behind President Sadat's dramatic demand for the recall of Soviet advisers from Egypt or what the ultimate scope and effects of this action may be. But Egypt's abrupt break with her mentor fits into a pattern of extraordinary worldwide readjustments that are a natural consequence of the move toward big power detente symbolized by President Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow.

For years local disputes between smaller countries around the world were intensified by and fed on big power competition. For reasons of prestige and strategic advantage, real or imagined, the big powers intervened in these disputes. In turn, the smaller nations played on the giants' rivalries to gain support for their parochial concerns.

The Peking and Moscow summits forced a rude awakening on third world opportunists. These friendly meetings demonstrated that

the major powers had mutual interests that could override those of smaller clients, subjecting them to sudden loss of support and possible dictation of settlements from above. Some lesser powers have already concluded that it is preferable to reassess their independence and to seek their own accommodations than to remain the pawns of big power manipulation.

Thus the Koreans, North and South, have begun to negotiate directly with each other, and the leaders of India and Pakistan have met to try solve their traditional friction.

President Sadat acted boldly to extricate his country from Soviet domination. Is it too much to hope that he will take the next logical step and move to settle his differences with Israel, either directly or through "close proximity" talks under the auspices of the United Nations? This is a possibility that deserves every encouragement from Israel as well as the United States.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Halting IRA Guns

Since resuming their terrorist offensive in Northern Ireland, the Irish Republican Army Provisionals have been firing rockets made in the United States. For some time, they have also been using semi-automatic rifles made in Japan exclusively for a California firm. Under these circumstances, the Justice Department is completely right in investigating reports of illegal gun-running from this country to Ireland.

To say this is not necessarily to defend the imprisonment without bail of five men who

had refused to answer a grand jury's questions about alleged gun purchases. But the Justice Department's duty to halt gun-running from this country is clear-cut.

Illicit arms traffic has helped bring on and intensify bloody conflict on several continents in recent years. In Ulster, such an influx of sophisticated weapons can only delay a peaceful solution. For Washington to ignore reports of gun-running would make a mockery of the President's wise policy of nonintervention in Ulster.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt Minus the Soviets

The expulsion of Soviet military personnel from Egypt does not necessarily mean that the Egyptians have shaken off the reins of "Russian restraint" in order to finally trigger another war. Presumably they could have done so equally well before. But it may mean that the Palestinian conflict will be somewhat reduced again to its normal dimensions. This unquestionably opens new opportunities for diplomacy. Sadat will probably have to move cautiously now. Having demanded the Soviet pullout because Moscow has not helped him enough to attain his declared aims, he will hardly be in a position to offer new compromises immediately. It may be up to Israel and the Americans to give him some help along the way.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Sadat's expulsion of 20,000 Russian military personnel improved his country's independence and may yet turn out to be the strongest hand he can wield in negotiating a peace in the Middle East. His justifications for the expulsion—Moscow's failure to deliver the arms aid and the sellout of Egypt during the American-Soviet summit talks last May—are valid. However, the Rus-

sians have some justifiable reasons of their own for the arms aid slowdown and their refusal to pressure Israel into negotiating a Middle East peace. Moscow knows that the United States can easily tip the military scales for Israel anytime she wishes to and that Israel, knowing this as well, is not susceptible to any form of big-power bullying.

—From the Manila Times.

Monetary Crisis

The finance ministers of the enlarged Community appear to have been most careful not to approach any of the hot questions... Will the attitudes of the ministers, their refusal to react to a speculative crisis, be enough to discourage the movements of unwanted hot money? This is not certain, but the European leaders probably believe that if they make no decision the speculators will get nothing for their pains and that, after a further volume of exchanges, the movement will lose momentum. They are biased in the face of a crisis which apparently has not yet had any decisive repercussions on economic activity. The purchases of dollars by the central banks have not yet exceeded limits. But some people wonder whether the reason nothing is being done is certain lack of political courage.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 21, 1897

PARIS—The gold fever seems to have seized upon the inhabitants of the United States, particularly of the Pacific coast, with a vigor not exceeded in the old California days. All accounts state that the Klondike mines, discovered less than a year ago, are vastly richer than those to which so many thousands flocked from all parts of the world in 1893. There is gold there in plenty, but only the strongest men can get it, and in the present indiscriminate rush, the vast majority are foredoomed to fail.

Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1922

PARIS—The United States Navy has perfected a device for the landing of airplanes on the decks of warships. After long experiments on land, officials declare that the device is practical. Tests have not been made at sea as yet, but the apparatus worked so well ashore that officials are certain it should work equally well at sea. It consists of a platform 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, equipped with athwartship wires with the ends hanging over the platform and carrying weights.



As Russia Leaves Egypt

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—There is no doubt that the withdrawal of Soviet military forces from Egypt is the most important regional development since Moscow sent SAM missiles and crews to that country. How many of the approximately 20,000 Russians there will go is unknown but, both psychologically and factually, the East Mediterranean power balance must change.

From Washington's viewpoint this balance was founded on the following equation: Israel would depend upon its own strength to avoid being overwhelmed by its Arab neighbors in another war, but the United States would deter the Soviet Union from active military intervention.

Based on this formula, the United States sought to assure Israel through new arms and replacements so that it could maintain the qualitative advantage it required to stand off the Arab's enormous quantitative edge.

Washington felt the situation would change significantly if Soviet detachments left. These included not only SAM crews but also small combat units guarding missile sites, airbases and technicians keeping Russian planes operational, and Soviet naval units using facilities in Alexandria and Mersa Matruh to shadow the United States Sixth Fleet. Russian planes actually flew on operations against Israel and four are known to have been downed on a single occasion.

The Prelude

American policy-makers always insisted the prelude to any basic change in the fastening Middle East crisis was departure of the Russian forces from Egypt. For smaller groups of Soviet technicians and instructors in Syria, Iraq or Yemen have never figured in this analysis. But there was never much hope that such a departure from Egypt would occur prior to an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Now that it is under way there is bound to be a serious review of United States policy once the full extent of the evacuation can be confirmed, including its implication for the naval balance in the Mediterranean. There is an apparent reduction in port facilities to Moscow's fleet, the importance could be very great indeed.

Apart from trying to encourage some arrangement for Arab-Israeli peace and keeping Moscow alerted to our own intentions each time a crisis flares, the initial aim of United States policy has been to produce the kind of long-term de facto armistice between Israel and her neighbors that existed between India and Pakistan prior to the 1971 war. Such a situation would allow for occasional small and limited local conflicts at most.

But now Moscow may draw down its Egyptian contingent to something like the modest 2,500 advisers there at the start of 1970, taking away SAM crews and guards and the 200 MIG-21 and MIG-23 pilots. Is it possible that when Nixon and Brezhnev met they agreed on such a formula vaguely resembling what is happening with United States military strength in South Vietnam?

The last time I saw Egypt's President Anwar el-Sadat, seven months ago, he said: "I am not asking anyone to fight my battles for me." He added: "The Soviets themselves, I must be fair, don't want their soldiers to stay

here in Egypt. Every time I try to prolong their stay I must use my efforts to convince them." It is clear he meant just what he said about "anyone" and now he is engaged in extracting Egypt from Moscow's sphere of influence although hoping to continue to receive ordnance help and diplomatic support.

Moscow is apparently content to reduce its Egyptian commitment, which has been very expensive and unpopular among Soviet citizens. Apparently also the move is popular in Egypt, where our citizens never liked the Russians, much as they appreciated their aid.

From an American viewpoint, the naval aspect is basic. Sadat told me he had written Nixon:

"I am giving the Soviet fleet facilities in the Mediterranean because they stood with us in the black days. I shall be keeping advisers here. I did not specify units, missile crews or pilots... The Soviets themselves don't want their people to stay here at the SAM sites."

Well, all of this is now being ratified by actions. How it will affect the military balance between Egypt and Israel is unpredictable—or whether it will facilitate peace negotiations. The practical thing is that as Soviet forces pull out, the chances of Russo-American confrontation are decreased and it is possible to contemplate another area of danger that is in the process of being defused.

Whose Turn?

I read with great interest your commentary "Isn't It Egypt's Turn?" (Herald Tribune, July 11) asking whether it is not time for Egypt to resume its diplomatic relations with America. I wonder, is it not proper to put it instead under the title "Isn't It America's Turn?"

Unfortunately Egyptian-American relations haven't been happy, except possibly during Kennedy's time when they were correct. Isn't it America which persistently follows a biased and one-sided policy in favor of Israel? Isn't it America which furnishes Israel with offensive weapons—almost free—at a time when Israeli generals themselves boast every day that Israel is much stronger than all the Arab countries? Isn't it America which forgets—or tries to make others forget—their own plans (Rogers etc.) to solve the Middle East problem? Isn't it America which sides with Israel in the U.N., right or wrong?

I don't want to go into detail in putting a long list of indictments, but did it occur to American statesmen to wonder why America has only five or six "friends" in the Arab world?

In the atmosphere of celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, let us hope and pray that America will return to its true revolutionary traditions.

A. HAGGAG.

Vienna.

More Chess

Chess is a great sport, but Mr. Fischer isn't being a sportsman at all. How can he object to movie cameras that cannot be seen or heard? At any other sporting event no effort is even made to try to hide the cameras. He is acting like a spoiled child rather than like a sportsman. I wonder if he has given any thought to the feelings of the people who worked so hard to organize the match, or Mr. Spassky—or to the image he is creating for America. It is no wonder that an Icelandic radio show proposed that "Fischer and all the foreign reporters be given eight hours to get out of Iceland or be shot."

L. B. MCLELLAND.

Wiesbaden.

Andreotti as Critic

I am an American veteran of World War II and in Paris only temporarily. I read in your paper (July 14) that the Italian prime

minister has attacked Sen. McGovern and the Democratic party platform for positions regarding Vietnam, U.S. troops in Europe and Israel.

Mr. Andreotti has a perfect right to express his opinion on these matters just as President Roosevelt had a perfect right to say, when the Italian Army moved against France, "This day will go down in history as the day that Italy stabbed her neighbor in the back."

I supported the policies of Mr. Roosevelt then and I oppose the policies of Mr. Nixon and his predecessors regarding Vietnam. I fully support the policies of Sen. McGovern.

Mr. Andreotti's credibility as a critic of Sen. McGovern would be strengthened if he can show that he was a critic of his own country's policies at the time of WWII.

DONALD F. COFFERS.

Paris.

On Jane Fonda

Apparently in every war the U.S. must have its feminine traitor. In WWII we had Tokyo Rose in Japan and now Jane Fonda in Vietnam. I am sure U.S. military personnel in Vietnam to disobey orders.

STEPHEN MADERICK.

Clamart, France.

Needed: A Leader

Is McGovern a potential statesman who really believes in the proposals which nominated him, and willing to risk probable defeat this November to see them adopted; or just another tire-kicker politician willing to "modify" in order to be elected this year?

Judging by recent history, his so-called radical plans will hardly seem that four years from now.

It would be nice to eventually have the chance to vote for a leader instead of the sheeplike, almost fascist candidates produced by our ever more sophisticated polling techniques.

J. R. EASTMAN.

Lyons, France.

Death Penalty

In recent conversations with a friend from Holland I found out that that country has been without the death penalty for some 100 years. Since that country is noted for its low homicide rate, as well as a low degree of criminal activity, doing away with the death penalty has not

Short on Common Sense

U.S. Labor Set to

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—History provides no support for the political strategy which the leadership of organized labor seems determined to adopt in this presidential campaign.

The AFL-CIO executive board has voted to stay neutral in the McGovern-Nixon contest and concentrate its money and political skills in trying to re-elect Democrats in the House and Senate. This split-level approach to a national campaign is rarely effective.

Since organized labor began to be powerful in the national politics in 1936—a year after the passage of the Wagner Act and at a time when John L. Lewis was beginning to organize the industrial unions into the CIO—there has been only one election in which labor helped salvage Congress for the Democrats while writing off the presidency.

That was in 1938 when Gen. Eisenhower won his second term. But even then, the AFL-CIO gave Adlai Stevenson lukewarm support. There was little of the open hostility, which is now being expressed toward George McGovern.

Four years ago, the Democrats held Congress while losing the White House, but that was despite labor's intensive efforts to elect Hubert Humphrey. Those efforts were of indirect benefit to every other Democrat running that year. Even in this age of black-splitting and the independent voter, there are still millions of voters who cast a straight party ballot. Many of them are the less politicized low-income voters whom labor tries to reach.

If such persons are not to be aroused about the race for president, it is unlikely that they can be persuaded to go to the polls in great numbers to vote for congressmen.

Presidency Pivotal
If the AFL-CIO is successful this November in a split-level strategy, it will not have gained very much. From labor's own selfish viewpoint the presidency, not Congress, is the pivotal institution.

In 1968, for example, the Democrats with labor's help won their biggest congressional majorities in 20 years. Yet a Republican-Southern Democratic coalition was able to ram through the Congress the London-Giffen Act, which the AFL-CIO bitterly opposed. Only a presidential veto could have blocked that bill.

It is a safe prediction that if President Nixon is re-elected, Congress will pass a law imposing compulsory arbitration in strikes on the railroads, docks and the rest of the transportation industry. Such a law would pass in this Congress if the House leadership allowed it to come to the floor during any major strike.

The AFL-CIO leaders are con-

rect is realizing that to block a certain law. But in thinking that allies in the House for them public exasperation. Sooner or later sweep through the unions will try the White House Richard Nixon friend.

Debacles

By their short-term union leaders limited to should but every this year. They blame for butchery of Sen. Ed the only candidate and chance of McGovern for Professional political entire ideological Democratic pa. Muscle because that he was the candidate around could unite. It the politicians if they had too much that Henry would never get.

But it was no AFL-CIO leader they gave artificial Jackson's candid him around to where he could rest of their effort in the foredoom campaign. Only backing in Ohio sustained Humphrey, critical primaries.

If labor had it with the prob of those states a political muscle campaign; crats who want candidate thato not have had divided and George Meany, I Steelworkers, an the Ohio AFL vishly unhappy of the Miami. They have no o themselves.

Having bungled the pre-convent labor leaders themselves up a for a McGovern he had enthusiasm, McGovern fight.

Knowing the would show pr seem by doing thereby earning he wins and a problem of the he loses. But hierarchy this re mon sense seen supply.

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had the adverse effect that some of my bloody-minded fellow Americans now predict for the U.S.A. I submit that a society which has a permissive attitude on violence and a state which freely and legally kills will have some of its citizens freely and illegally killing. We should take our lessons from nations which are already more civilized than the United States.

R. M. EYLFRE.

Identity Crisis

Concerning "women's lib" and identity crises, the following portion of a poem by Ogden Nash seems appropriate:

"So deck your lower limbs in pants,
"You're the limbs, my sweetening;
"You look divine as you advance—
"Have you seen your own retreat-
ing?"

DOUGLAS S. CARR.

Freiburg-in-Breisgau, West Germany.

No wonder women have "identity problems"... they have been given names they are not expected to keep, educations they are not expected to use, and lives they are not expected to control.

SUSAN M. POMFRET.

Gömlingen, Switzerland.

One Man's Advice

It seems to me that a cold-blooded speculation is going on to the damage of the American tourist and executed by European banks and in particular by Italian banks.

At a time when the war in Vietnam is towards an end, and commercial agreements between

the U.S.A. and offing, the dolls ticularly strong exchanged at le value.

Instead, bank below current a view, they say, o. tuation. Banks, U.S. tourists, tak the pressure in s to obtain local e Of course local the current each change U.S. doll rency.

This I consider unlikeli which si for what it is. As far as Ame concerned, an i stay home en n. son. They w treatment next t LEO C.

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Rex Is

I retired a we now give some those things I before. Here is high on my list M. D. is a bore, bore...

Alicante, Spain

Hypc

The case of CIRT, July 10: interesting parade condemned by th of Turkey, a cotr of the largest pr. The burden of producer is at 3 that of a juvenc sentence is a gis hypocritey. DR. 140

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney

Editor Murray M. Weiss

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Ray Kopp, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International News Service, Inc., at its office, 2150 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10028. Telephone: MU 2-1200. Cable: Herald, New York. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Please send address changes in New York City to Herald, 2150 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10028.

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FASHION

Valentino's Collection: Ultimate in Everything

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, July 20.—Valentino's new collection looks like peaches and cream, but it's not just a sweet, sugary dessert. The clothes in his late show, actually 10 p.m. in his Roman salon last night, take a strong stand on fashion.

The doorman sleeve is a thing of the past and there isn't a pair of pants in sight. "Pants have become classics. They are for weekends and will be available in my boutiques," Valentino says.

He believes his public is in the mood again for the costume that used to be a girl's best friend, the dress with its own little jacket, and he shows the two-piece in everything from wool cashmere to silk chiffon. His formal evening look is sure to be a quick hit. It's a hip-length, belted cardigan jacket, tailored of double-silk crepe or cashmere and worn over the softest, sexiest evening dresses you can imagine.

Instincts

Valentino and his business manager-partner, Giancarlo, have the instincts of successful Broadway producers. Their opening was the ultimate in everything, including an audience in evening clothes and baskets of flowers ceiling high. With most designers talking poor, Valentino showed 180 pieces and he hired 22 top fashion models to wear them.

They were all on the stage at the end, when the partners, who had been working backstage, came out to take a bow wearing check cotton jackets and colorful shirts, very sporty and right in the mood of their collection.

Probably the most thrilling thing in the collection are the evening fabrics Valentino has designed himself. The printed silk pick up designs from his own collection of Chinese porcelains and combine them with stunning panels of abstract stripes or geometric blocks. The sheer chiffon laces, even more exotic, are printed in bright, little peacocks or Chinese pagodas and then crossed with wide diagonal gold or silver stripes. The dresses, some with jackets, are simple shirtwaist types to show off the fabrics. Every one of them ought to be preserved in a costume museum.

The evening fabrics are produc-

ed by Bises, an Italian who has been working with Valentino for years. It is actually Bises who owns Valentino plus the home decor shop that's the talk of Rome these days. Bises plans to open outlets in many parts of the world soon for Valentino's new slipcover and drapery fabrics.

Daytime Look

At the opening Valentino's daytime look came on like a blonde bombshell. The runway was full of double-faced cashmere, wool or gabardine that shaded from pale ivory to brown sugar. His newest coat is a dramatic tent that wraps across the front dramatically and has to be clutched into place in the old Hollywood movie star manner.

Though Valentino has given up the doorman, he still likes wider sleeves and deeper armholes. He manages to keep the tops small by some kind of magic tucks at the shoulders and horse-shoe shaped seams that no amateurs can ever hope to copy.

This time Valentino puts dresses and suits instead of pants under his coats.

Pleated Skirts

The dresses are shirtwaist types with pleated skirts, often worn over silk shirts with their collars pulled out over the necklines. The skirts are a far cry from the kind the Paris designers used to love to create. They are more like sweaters and pleated skirts, and many of them actually have check cashmere cardigans or battle jackets for tops.

The whole concept is classic sportswear and you can find it in any department store, but what a million-dollar difference the luxurious fabrics, the Valentino colors and the fine hand stitching make.

Valentino is all for bringing back the short cocktail dress than which nothing has been more unchic for the past few years. If there's anyone who can do it at this point in the game, Valentino can. His cocktail dresses look like pleated tennis dresses and cardigans except that the dresses are pleated chiffon. The beige chiffon cardigan is striped in silver and the little sky blue sweater is plaid in silver gilt.

There are no full-length evening coats with Valentino's long

Valentino dyed for pale blue for this evening coat in his fashion collection for this winter.



dresses, only the sporty jackets with patch pockets or hip-length cardigans, glitter-embroidered in Oriental figures. Valentino designs like a writer. He organizes his ideas and carries them from beginning to end of his collection to round out his story.

Evening Dresses

His two long evening dresses of ivory crepe with lace sleeves or yokes are follow-ups of last season's romantic fling with lace and tulle. One of the most certain-to-succeed evening dresses is the pale pink chiffon, tucked through the body and with the skirt pleated from the hips. A shape that Valentino has found flattering to women of all sizes and ages.

Valentino is in top form with a collection that is perfect to the last detail of skirt and bodice. He is too successful with buyers and customers not to be

the target for many a brickbat, but he should worry as long as he can design clothes that make women dream and men willing to pay the bills.

After the opening, Adriana Sartogo, one of Harper's Bazaar's Rome editors, and her architect husband Piero celebrated with a party on their penthouse that looks over all Rome. Valentino would have given it himself, but he's not moving into his new home on the Via Appia until next week.

Some of those who came were Audrey Hepburn, in pink printed chiffon from Valentino's last collection and a pink satin neckband with a camellia tucked in. Princess Egon Furstenberg in an ice-green dress from the twenties that dripped bead fringe, her sister-in-law Princess Irm Furstenberg, movie star Fiorinda Bolkan and Countess Marina Ciampi. Among the American fans were Mrs. Oscar Wyatt of Texas and Mr. and Mrs. William Levitt.

FILMS

Foreman's 'Young Winston' Triumphs at Premiere

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 20 (GEO).—The most widely heralded event of the London film season took place tonight when "Young Winston" had its world premiere at two theaters in Leicester Square simultaneously. It is a pleasure to report that this account of the great statesman's early life fulfills the highest expectations. Fact and fiction have been ingeniously interwoven in Carl Foreman's incisive scenario, which has been employed to maximum effect in a superlative production directed by Richard Attenborough. The result is a magnificent movie.

Screen biographies—especially those dealing with celebrated persons recently deceased—are usually disfiguring caricatures. The sight of actors portraying as deified public figures, still fresh in memory, almost inevitably has a false ring that excites giggles. Mr. Foreman has avoided the common pitfalls and the dramatic personae emerge as recognizable human beings instead of the customary waxworks. He took Churchill's autobiographical volume, "A Hoveling Commission," as the source for his script, but he dramatized it with commendable subtlety and intelligence. There is a first-person "voice-over," but the portrait drawn in the film is objective, though extremely sympathetic. It explains—within the limits of its scope—the making of the man who in after years rose to save civilization.

It begins with newspaper footage of Churchill on VE Day coming out on the balcony of Buckingham Palace to salute the cheering crowds. After this prelude it confines itself to Churchill's life between the ages of 22 and 28 with some excursions into his childhood and adolescence to depict the formation of his character.

Young Churchill was a lonely boy, loved by his stern father, the brilliant, aristocratic politician, Lord Randolph, and rather neglected by his beautiful, aloof American mother. At 7 he was snatched from the care of a doting nanny to suffer the rigors of a public school, the headmaster of which never spared the rod. Afterward he attended Harrow and, selecting a military career, completed his education at Sandhurst.

Boer War

As an officer he served in campaigns in India and the Sudan, suppressing native revolts. A newspaper correspondent in South Africa during the Boer War, he was captured by the enemy and made an amazing escape from a prison camp which made headlines all over the world. Standing for election on his return to England, he won a seat in the House of Commons and the main story concludes with his maiden speech in Parliament in which he defiantly repeated his father's protest against huge military appropriations, arguing that

they would lead to devastating future wars. The conflict between father and son is an abiding motive in Foreman's film, the contempt of the former appearing to serve as a spur to the latter. In an epilogue, the nodding nonagenarian Winston is confronted with his father's ghost. What has he done with his life? asks the inquisitive phantom. Writing and painting now occupy him, replies the son, who modestly neglects to add that he has been the most important Englishman of his time.

Foreman's screenplay is wisely varied. The family drama and the struggle of the young Churchill to establish himself alternate with spectacular action sequences—those of the British Army charging the ragged native troops in India and Africa and those of the Boer War and the hero's adventures behind the lines. There is humor, too, as in the episode in which Lady Randolph seeks to solicit votes among the tradespeople of a small town and a dash of sentiment in the passage in which the young officer visits the deathbed of his old nurse.

Acting has rather gone out of fashion in the movies, popular movies remaining resolutely themselves whatever they are called upon to do. What a refreshing difference here. Simon Ward, one of the London theater's most gifted junior actors, attains star status with his screen debut as the young Churchill, a portrayal of extraordinary depth, variety and winning charm. Robert Shaw as the ever-dissatisfied Lord



Simon Ward as the young Winston Churchill

Randolph, the proud aristocrat going down in defeat as his mind crumbles, contributes a powerful and moving performance. Anna Sargent, undertaking her first film assignment since her Mrs. Robinson in "The Graduate," makes a lovely lady of the great man's mother. Nor is this all. Thanks to resourceful casting there is a whole gallery of convincing late Victorian types in support, the figures of both mili-

tary life and the political at the turn of the century perfectly into the general picture. Foreman appears to have an on both Freud and on Kipling retell the story of Churchill youth. "Young Winston" is a success, at once a fascinating psychological speculation on nature of genius, masterly acted, and an exciting thing of colonial warfare.

Met Names No. 2 Man as Acting General Manager

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP).—The Metropolitan Opera has named its No. 2 man, Seymour G. Chapin, as acting general manager with instructions to carry out the plans for the coming season set by Gerson Gentile before his death.

George S. Moore, president of the Met's board of directors, announced the appointment yesterday, one day after Mr. Gentile died in an automobile accident in Sardinia.

Mr. Gentile, 54, succeeded Rudolph Bing as Met general manager on July 1. He had been with the Met for a year, planning future seasons, and had appointed Mr. Chapin, 49, as his assistant manager in June, 1971.

Speculation

Although there was speculation on who would be Mr. Gentile's eventual successor, Mr. Moore said that no committee had been set up to seek a permanent general manager.

The board decided to proceed with the new "Carmen" production that Mr. Gentile was to direct. It is scheduled to open the season Sept. 19. Mr. Chapin said he had talked to Leonard Bernstein, who is to

conduct the opera, and that they had agreed to search for a stage director who could step into the planning.

The Met sent artistic administrator Charles Rieker to Sardinia where Mrs. Gentile and her eldest daughter, Janette, 27, are hospitalized as a result of the

accident. The couple's younger daughter was killed in the crash along with Mr. Gentile. Mrs. Gentile's body was flown to New York next morning for funeral services.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 20 (GEO).—This is how The New York Times critics reviewed the new movies:

"Living Free" rates "excellent fare for children" from Howard Thompson, who claims he cannot understand why the British sponsors of "Born Free" waited so long (six years) to introduce the sequel, "Remember: Eliza's Lioness," the one rated like a house pet by the Adamsons, the enterprising British couple in Africa." Thompson adds: "A new pair of actors, Susan Hampshire and Nigel Davenport, spend the new picture fretting over Eliza's three cubs, protecting the growing trio even during hunger raids and finally carrying them off in a distant game preserve for safety." The trio are "fascinating

critters to watch," especially cubs, Thompson notes. However, "sharp-eyed youngsters" who are not they saw "Born Free" wonder about the child complex's kindly obsession, the word, with these hunking beasts. Furthermore, the action is "rather tedious" toward the end.

Jack Couffer directed "Eliza's Lioness" wrote the screenplay based on the book by Joy Adamson.

"The Public Eye," says O. Rood's film, version of R. Shaffer's one-act play (based on Broadway in 1963) "The Private Ear," is not "a truly devious film." The Canby says, but it "may be dangerous." The couple "pretends to be in favor of life's good things—much less in the order of love, films, sunsets, dolphins, and succeeds in making them more unbecomingly than most."

It is not the light-seeing, O. Rood's. Rather, the director of the film to be "permeated by kind of jauntiness, tranquility affected by hard-sell editing." This is apparent in performance of Tuppole's Christopher, the accident-prone detective who falls in love with Belinda (Mia Farrow), who Charles (Michael) Jorgensen stuffy British economist, that of Miss Farrow, who "standard, wait-like moment is camouflage," according Canby. "Underneath is an unrelenting anti-intellectual of a determination."

"Twins of Evil," directed John Hough, and "Blade of the Ripper," directed by Robert Hamner, have done it again for Hammer. "Twins," which has regularly grinding out studio manufactured little cinematic vintage bloodletting—in A. H. Heller reports. How "Twins of Evil" does present couple of "variations" on good and horror themes (for "comely" twin sisters are into vampires by that season-long line of old "Mistakenly" undead, Count Karnstein, probably is a first for the genre.) Heller says, while the of the Ripper "deserves love," a good deal of praise for the story with the idea that the Ripper has passed his mad delusions on to his pretty daughter.

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See Backing for Accord

Europe Monetary Officials Hail U.S. Action on Dollar

By Carl Gwin

PARIS, July 20 (UPI)—European monetary officials hailed U.S. action on the dollar as a "significant step" toward stabilizing the dollar's value on foreign exchange markets.

European officials, gathered in Brussels for a meeting on the dollar, said the move was "an important step" toward stabilizing the dollar's value on foreign exchange markets.

However, some officials said the move was "an important step" toward stabilizing the dollar's value on foreign exchange markets.

The dollar had been improving steadily since the early weeks of the year.

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Jobless Rate Rises in U.K. During July**No Explanation Found For Unusual Increase**

LONDON, July 20 (UPI)—The total jobless in Britain rose sharply in July after moving steadily lower for four months.

At 888,196, the number of workless was 34,105 higher than in June and 40,000 higher than a year ago. Official figures showed 2.8 percent of the workforce was unemployed.

Officials at the Department of Employment could give no immediate explanation for the sudden increase. One government source said it could prove a "teak moment."

The pattern has been for unemployment to rise from July through to the next March, so prospects for the total of workless in the winter months look bleak. Political sources said that the government will certainly be pressed to explain the worsening of the jobless situation even in a single month.

Tanaka Clarifies Policy on Easing Investment Curbs

TOKYO, July 20—Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka has denied advocating "all-out" liberalization of foreign investment in retail business here.

Responding to a question at a news conference yesterday, Mr. Tanaka said a spokesman for the Federation of Economic Organizations had added an "accent" to a statement the premier made last week.

"I intended the statement as a warning to business leaders that the time has come to tackle the problem of our distribution system. I did not bother to issue a denial of press reports quoting me as advocating 100 percent liberalization because I thought they (the press reports) would serve as a good stimulant to discussion of this issue," he said.

The new premier, however, made it clear that domestic adjustment in retail business, which drives prices of imports up to as much as three times their cost at port—must be made before complete liberalization could be considered.

The United States has been demanding 100 percent liberalization in foreign investment in retailing as a means to step up sales of American goods here. So far, however, Japan has refused to go beyond allowing 50 percent foreign investment in a retail chain limited to 11 or fewer outlets.

Paper Accord Reached By U.K., EFTA States

LONDON, July 20 (UPI)—Britain, Austria, Finland and Sweden have reached full agreement on paper imports into this country after Britain joins the Common Market next January, the government announced today.

The agreement cleared away the final obstacles to signature of a free trade treaty in Brussels Saturday between the EEC and those members of the seven-nation European Free Trade Association which are not joining the Common Market.

Company ReportsSecond Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 157.6 145.0
Profits (millions)... 11.42 9.74
Per Share... 1.03 0.85First Half
Revenue (millions)... 307.9 282.7
Profits (millions)... 21.31 18.28
Per Share... 1.91 1.59Goodyear
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 1,061.8 964.2
Profits (millions)... 64.47 48.15
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Profits (millions)... 58.45 47.22
Per Share... 2.28 1.74

Revised



Kent C. Fry

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Kent C. Fry will be Paris-based as executive vice-president of Parolator European Services, a newly-formed Parolator subsidiary. Mr. Fry was formerly with Pan American Airways.

Business International SA (Geneva) has named Jerald Vernon Matthews to the post of vice-president and client service officer, with headquarters in London. Mr. Matthews was manager, European long-range planning service, of the Stanford Research Institute.

Barclays Bank Ltd. has a net profit increase of 49.7 percent in the half-year ended June 30, the company reported today.

Barclays said profit was £28 million, up from £18.7 million in the year-earlier period.

Sir John Thomson, chairman, said "there are indications that the recent period of lower interest rates has ended, but it is difficult to forecast, in conditions of rising costs, what effect this will have on our profits for the second half of the year."

"Our figures will, moreover, inevitably be influenced by international currency problems and it would, therefore, be unwise to make a firm prediction of results for the full year."

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Revised

Wheeling-Pittsburgh

Second Quarter 1972 1971

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Profits (millions)... 5.67 9.02

Per Share... 1.35 2.26

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 290.8 298.4

Profits (millions)... 8.73 14.76

Per Share... 1.99 3.53

Stocks Fall as Peace Hopes Fade

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).

New York Stock Exchange prices resumed their losing ways today as a familiar set of worries—politics, the economy, mutual fund redemptions, inflation and the market's own technical structure—held sway once again.

The Dow Jones industrial average, finishing at its session low, sank 6.24 to 910.45. This blue-chip average has dropped 15 of the last 20 trading days.

Gone from Wall Street was yesterday's burst of enthusiasm touched off by the announcement of secret Vietnam peace talks in Paris. U.S. government sources in Washington later discounted the likelihood of a major breakthrough in negotiations.

One week ago, when the Dow broke below its band of support at 920-925 on the charts, some technical analysts said it could crack 900 before a meaningful rally took place.

Interviews with Wall Street observers indicate that one major problem in the current market is that many major institutions

No Change Seen In Vietnam Talks

are not unloading stocks but simply are abstaining from any aggressive buying.

Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader for the third day running, slipped 1 3/8 to 18 7/8 after back-to-back gains of 3 3/4. Some brokerage firms reportedly advised clients to take profits.

The surge in Oxy was touched off this week by disclosure of a trade agreement between the oil company and the Soviet Union.

Volume soared to an astonishing 2,280,100 shares, accounting for a good slice of the session's total turnover of 15.05 million shares.

Over the last three days, a total of 4,810,000 Oxy shares have changed hands on the NYSE alone. The turnover in Oxy alone today was greater than the Big Board's daily average volume 15 years ago. "Oxy is saving the brokers from bad business these days," remarked one official of a securities firm.

Vornado, the second most-active issue, plunged 3 to 15 1/2. This followed the denial of the company's request by the Price Commission to restate certain financial data for its base years.

In the skittish atmosphere of the present market, earnings assumed critical importance for some individual stocks.

Milton Bradley fell 2 7/8 to 39 7/8 after management reported a dip in net income for the latest quarter. Richmond Corporation plunged 3 1/2 to 53 1/2, again after a slight decline was announced for June-quarter profits.

Polaroid gave up 3 1/4 to 118 5/8, following yesterday's decline of 3 1/2. The photographic giant has reported a substantial drop in quarterly net income.

Glamour stocks generally moved lower.

Slow trading of 3.1 million shares marked another day of declining prices on the American Stock Exchange. The index closed at 36.68, off 0.07. In the OTC market the NASDAQ index ended at 134.27, off 0.57.

Buttes Gas & Oil surrendered 5 5/8 to 21 1/8, but Den-Tal-Es spurred 4 to 50 after reporting higher second-quarter earnings.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**BASF, Societs Agree to Cooperate**

Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik (BASF) and the State Committee of the Soviet Council of Ministers for Science and Technology have signed a broad skeleton agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. BASF says there will be an exchange of technology and cooperation in "various specific areas."

Rafinor Gets \$100-Million Loan

Norwegian industrialists and a consortium of banks have signed a \$100-million loan agreement for construction and equipment of an oil refinery in Norway that will process North Sea petroleum. The immediate recipient of the loan is Rafinor, a holding company 60 percent owned by Norsk Hydro, the Norwegian industrial group whose interests range from aluminum to oil. The remaining 40 percent is owned by the Norwegian oil company Norsk Brandteille, which itself is half-owned by the British Petroleum group. The loan was negotiated by London merchant bankers Hambros and is being supported by Bank of Montreal, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Bank of America and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken.

Daira to Increase Its Capital

Daira Securities plans to increase its capital to 16 billion yen from 11.4 billion yen through a rights issue, a public offering and a 3 percent

free issue. Shareholders of record Sept. 30 will receive three new shares for every 100 shares held, officials say. They are also expected to be allocated 27 new shares for every 100 shares held at that date. The offer price is 50 yen (par value) per share. Daira officials say. The offer price for the 23.8 million shares to be offered to the public has not been fixed yet. Meanwhile Nikko Securities reports it plans to increase its capital to 20 billion yen from 12.7 billion yen through a public offer and a rights issue. Shareholders of record Sept. 30 will be allocated 45 new shares for every 100 shares held. The offer price is 50 yen (par value) per share, officials say. Date of application for the 20.7 million shares to be offered to the public has not been fixed.

Schlumberger Sets Stock Split

Schlumberger directors have authorized a 3-for-1 stock split subject to shareholder approval of an increase in the authorized capital stock from 20 million shares to 60 million shares at a special meeting on Sept. 19. The board has also approved an increase in the quarterly dividend from 36 cents a share to 37 1/2 cents on the pre-split shares, payable Oct. 13 to shareholders of record Sept. 23. The increase in the dividend represents an annual rate of \$1.50 a share, up from \$1.46 a share on the pre-split shares and an annual rate of 50 cents on the post split shares.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

75,000.000 French Francs**NEW ZEALAND****7 1/4 % French Franc Bearer Bonds Due June 1, 1987****BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS**
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LIMITED
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. INCORPORATED
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

Aigeme Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais	Bank of America
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Bankers Trust International	Banque Ameribank
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Europeenne de Tokyo	Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Francaise de Depots et de Titres	Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A.	
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg		
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.	Banque Privée S.A.	Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	Banque de l'Union Europeenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Banque Worms	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank	Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat	James Capel
Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.	"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.	
Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse	Continental Bank of S.A.	Credit Commercial de France
Credit General de Belgique	Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Credit Suisse (Bahamas)
Société Anonyme de Banque	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	The Daiwa Securities Co.
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	The Daiwa Securities Co.	Den Danske Landmanskbank
Deutsche Bank	Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A.	Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft		Aktiengesellschaft
Edilcentro S.p.A.	Effektenbank-Warburg	Fidi Milano S.p.A.
F.N.C.B. Eurosecurities S.A.	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen A.G.	Hill Samuel & Co.
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambros Bank	Kreditbank N.V.
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A.	Lazard Frères & Cie
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Lazard Frères & Cie	Lehman Brothers
Manufacturers Hanover	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Niederlandsche Credietbank N.V.	The Nikko Securities Co.	Nomura Securities International
Den Norske Creditbank	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie	Orion Bank
Paribas Corporation	Peterbroeck, van Campenhout Securities S.A.	Pictet International
Pierson, Helderling & Pierson	Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn	N.M. Rothschild & Sons
Saifi Securities International	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Società Nazionale Sviluppo	Société Générale	Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sveriges Kreditbank
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)	C.G. Trinkaus & Burkhart	
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Vereinsbank in Hamburg	M.M. Warburg-Brinckman, Wirtz & Co.	
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	White, Weld & Co.	Williams, Glyn & Co.
Yamaichi Securities Company		

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2
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[illegible]

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

COTTON No. 2

Open High Low Close Ch.

Oct	27.66	29.01	28.66	28.97	-13
Mar	27.59	28.12	28.06	28.10	-9
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-1
Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Oct	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jun	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Oct	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jun	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Oct	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jun	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Oct	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jun	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Oct	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jun	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Oct	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jun	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jun	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Jul	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Aug	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Oct	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Oct	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Sept	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Dec	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Nov	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
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Feb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Mar	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Apr	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jun	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	-10
Jul					

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																											
1966	1.2612	1.2714	1.2816	1.2918	1.3020	1.3122	1.3224	1.3326	1.3428	1.3530	1.3632	1.3734	1.3836	1.3938	1.4040	1.4142	1.4244	1.4346	1.4448	1.4550	1.4652	1.4754	1.4856	1.4958	1.5060	1.5162	1.5264	1.5366	1.5468	1.5570	1.5672	1.5774	1.5876	1.5978	1.6080	1.6182	1.6284	1.6386	1.6488	1.6590	1.6692	1.6794	1.6896	1.6998	1.7100	1.7202	1.7304	1.7406	1.7508	1.7610	1.7712	1.7814	1.7916	1.8018	1.8120	1.8222	1.8324	1.8426	1.8528	1.8630	1.8732	1.8834	1.8936	1.9038	1.9140	1.9242	1.9344	1.9446	1.9548	1.9650	1.9752	1.9854	1.9956	2.0058	2.0160	2.0262	2.0364	2.0466	2.0568	2.0670	2.0772	2.0874	2.0976	2.1078	2.1180	2.1282	2.1384	2.1486	2.1588	2.1690	2.1792	2.1894	2.1996	2.2098	2.2200	2.2302	2.2404	2.2506	2.2608	2.2710	2.2812	2.2914	2.3016	2.3118	2.3220	2.3322	2.3424	2.3526	2.3628	2.3730	2.3832	2.3934	2.4036	2.4138	2.4240	2.4342	2.4444	2.4546	2.4648	2.4750	2.4852	2.4954	2.5056	2.5158	2.5260	2.5362	2.5464	2.5566	2.5668	2.5770	2.5872	2.5974	2.6076	2.6178	2.6280	2.6382	2.6484	2.6586	2.6688	2.6790	2.6892	2.6994	2.7096	2.7198	2.7300	2.7402	2.7504	2.7606	2.7708	2.7810	2.7912	2.8014	2.8116	2.8218	2.8320	2.8422	2.8524	2.8626	2.8728	2.8830	2.8932	2.9034	2.9136	2.9238	2.9340	2.9442	2.9544	2.9646	2.9748	2.9850	2.9952	3.0054	3.0156	3.0258	3.0360	3.0462	3.0564	3.0666	3.0768	3.0870	3.0972	3.1074	3.1176	3.1278	3.1380	3.1482	3.1584	3.1686	3.1788	3.1890	3.1992	3.2094	3.2196	3.2298	3.2400	3.2502	3.2604	3.2706	3.2808	3.2910	3.3012	3.3114	3.3216	3.3318	3.3420	3.3522	3.3624	3.3726	3.3828	3.3930	3.4032	3.4134	3.4236	3.4338	3.4440	3.4542	3.4644	3.4746	3.4848	3.4950	3.5052	3.5154	3.5256	3.5358	3.5460	3

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July 20, 1912
 Editor—New York

	Aug	Oct	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
ML Inc.	36.45	26.77	36.30	36.70	36.25	24.00	24.00
Aluminum	34.40	34.82	34.35	34.70	34.75	34.00	34.00
Al Rich	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Gen Tech	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Brinewest	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Am TeleTel	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
Volume, all stocks	13,058,000 shares.						
Volume, 15 stocks	4,718,000 shares.						
Ratio, 15 stocks	52.41 percent						
Average price, 15 stocks	\$30.21						
New 1972 highs, 13	10%.						
Issues traded in 1972	Advances, 543; declines, 820; unchanged, 268.						
N.Y. stock index	58.43 — 0.18; Industrial: 64.13 — 0.24; Transportation: 61.58 — 0.21; Utility: 56.07 — 0.12.						

1972 — 1971 — 1970 — 1969 — 1968 — 1967 — 1966 — 1965 — 1964 — 1963 — 1962 — 1961 — 1960 — 1959 — 1958 — 1957 — 1956 — 1955 — 1954 — 1953 — 1952 — 1951 — 1950 — 1949 — 1948 — 1947 — 1946 — 1945 — 1944 — 1943 — 1942 — 1941 — 1940 — 1939 — 1938 — 1937 — 1936 — 1935 — 1934 — 1933 — 1932 — 1931 — 1930 — 1929 — 1928 — 1927 — 1926 — 1925 — 1924 — 1923 — 1922 — 1921 — 1920 — 1919 — 1918 — 1917 — 1916 — 1915 — 1914 — 1913 — 1912 — 1911 — 1910 — 1909 — 1908 — 1907 — 1906 — 1905 — 1904 — 1903 — 1902 — 1901 — 1900 — 1899 — 1898 — 1897 — 1896 — 1895 — 1894 — 1893 — 1892 — 1891 — 1890 — 1889 — 1888 — 1887 — 1886 — 1885 — 1884 — 1883 — 1882 — 1881 — 1880 — 1879 — 1878 — 1877 — 1876 — 1875 — 1874 — 1873 — 1872 — 1871 — 1870 — 1869 — 1868 — 1867 — 1866 — 1865 — 1864 — 1863 — 1862 — 1861 — 1860 — 1859 — 1858 — 1857 — 1856 — 1855 — 1854 — 1853 — 1852 — 1851 — 1850 — 1849 — 1848 — 1847 — 1846 — 1845 — 1844 — 1843 — 1842 — 1841 — 1840 — 1839 — 1838 — 1837 — 1836 — 1835 — 1834 — 1833 — 1832 — 1831 — 1830 — 1829 — 1828 — 1827 — 1826 — 1825 — 1824 — 1823 — 1822 — 1821 — 1820 — 1819 — 1818 — 1817 — 1816 — 1815 — 1814 — 1813 — 1812 — 1811 — 1810 — 1809 — 1808 — 1807 — 1806 — 1805 — 1804 — 1803 — 1802 — 1801 — 1800 — 1799 — 1798 — 1797 — 1796 — 1795 — 1794 — 1793 — 1792 — 1791 — 1790 — 1789 — 1788 — 1787 — 1786 — 1785 — 1784 — 1783 — 1782 — 1781 — 1780 — 1779 — 1778 — 1777 — 1776 — 1775 — 1774 — 1773 — 1772 — 1771 — 1770 — 1769 — 1768 — 1767 — 1766 — 1765 — 1764 — 1763 — 1762 — 1761 — 1760 — 1759 — 1758 — 1757 — 1756 — 1755 — 1754 — 1753 — 1752 — 1751 — 1750 — 1749 — 1748 — 1747 — 1746 — 1745 — 1744 — 1743 — 1742 — 1741 — 1740 — 1739 — 1738 — 1737 — 1736 — 1735 — 1734 — 1733 — 1732 — 1731 — 1730 — 1729 — 1728 — 1727 — 1726 — 1725 — 1724 — 1723 — 1722 — 1721 — 1720 — 1719 — 1718 — 1717 — 1716 — 1715 — 1714 — 1713 — 1712 — 1711 — 1710 — 1709 — 1708 — 1707 — 1706 — 1705 — 1704 — 1703 — 1702 — 1701 — 1700 — 1699 — 1698 — 1697 — 1696 — 1695 — 1694 — 1693 — 1692 — 1691 — 1690 — 1689 — 1688 — 1687 — 1686 — 1685 — 1684 — 1683 — 1682 — 1681 — 1680 — 1679 — 1678 — 1677 — 1676 — 1675 — 1674 — 1673 — 1672 — 1671 — 1670 — 1669 — 1668 — 1667 — 1666 — 1665 — 1664 — 1663 — 1662 — 1661 — 1660 — 1659 — 1658 — 1657 — 1656 — 1655 — 1654 — 1653 — 1652 — 1651 — 1650 — 1649 — 1648 — 1647 — 1646 — 1645 — 1644 — 1643 — 1642 — 1641 — 1640 — 1639 — 1638 — 1637 — 1636 — 1635 — 1634 — 1633 — 1632 — 1631 — 1630 — 1629 — 1628 — 1627 — 1626 — 1625 — 1624 — 1623 — 1622 — 1621 — 1620 — 1619 — 1618 — 1617 — 1616 — 1615 — 1614 — 1613 — 1612 — 1611 — 1610 — 1609 — 1608 — 1607 — 1606 — 1605 — 1604 — 1603 — 1602 — 1601 — 1600 — 1599 — 1598 — 1597 — 1596 — 1595 — 1594 — 1593 — 1592 — 1591 — 1590 — 1589 — 1588 — 1587 — 1586 — 1585 — 1584 — 1583 — 1582 — 1581 — 1580 — 1579 — 1578 — 1577 — 1576 — 1575 — 1574 — 1573 — 1572 — 1571 — 1570 — 1569 — 1568 — 1567 — 1566 — 1565 — 1564 — 1563 — 1562 — 1561 — 1560 — 1559 — 1558 — 1557 — 1556 — 1555 — 1554 — 1553 — 1552 — 1551 — 1550 — 1549 — 1548 — 1547 — 1546 — 1545 — 1544 — 1543 — 1542 — 1541 — 1540 — 1539 — 1538 — 1537 — 1536 — 1535 — 1534 — 1533 — 1532 — 1531 — 1530 — 1529 — 1528 — 1527 — 1526 — 1525 — 1524 — 1523 — 1522 — 1521 — 1520 — 1519 — 1518 — 1517 — 1516 — 1515 — 1514 — 1513 — 1512 — 1511 — 1510 — 1509 — 1508 — 1507 — 1506 — 1505 — 1504 — 1503 — 1502 — 1501 — 1500 — 1499 — 1498 — 1497 — 1496 — 1495 — 1494 — 1493 — 1492 — 1491 — 1490 — 1489 — 1488 — 1487 — 1486 — 1485 — 1484 — 1483 —

(Yesterday's closing prices)

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Lufthansa...	74	Impul...
Mannesmann	205,50	Inf...

London			
Angle-AmCo	4.29	Peugeot
Angle-AmIn	4.34	Pompeo Tech
Angle-AmIn	4.70	Pratt & Whitney	.....
Beechcraft	2.35	Rio Tinto	.....
Bowser	1.98	Royal Dutch	.....
British Airways	2.32	S&P	.....
Brit. Oxyg.	0.67	Schneider	.....
Brit. Petrol	5.76	Shell	.....
Brit. Tele.	3.64	Siemens	.....
Chartered	2.97	Soc. Générale	.....
Courtaulds	1.74	SuezCanal	.....
Crested	1.41	Tat	.....
Dagbonko	0.07	Young & Co	.....
DeSeser Del.	3.64		
DeSeser Del.	3.64		
DeSeser Del.	3.64		
Difallors	.....	Zurich	
Dunlop	1.48	Alusuisse	.....
Edwards	1.48	B. Boveri	.....
FreiGied	7.08	Cr. Suisse	.....
GE	1.41	Flacher	.....
Gen. Elec.	1.48	Gen. Elec.	.....
Gr. Univ. S.	2.19	Nasli	.....
Guinness	1.94	Sandoz	.....
Newkirk	1.57	Sand	.....
Novartis	5.10	Sulzer	.....
ImpChem	2.88	U.B. Suisse	.....
N.A. - Not available			

New Highs and Lo

Con Corp	Lincoln P	Sun Co
Crocker Hat	LoamH Mlg	Survivor
Dayton Hud	Lowdown	Telco
De Sole Inc	MacRYR (H)	Tenney
Dorsey Inc	Madison Fed	Therm
Duff Co	Maiden P of A	Tols
Dur 4.15p	MarMar Alt	Trans
Estlerin Cp	Mattel Inc	Un El
Extender	Mead pLB	Unl
Factor A	Mesta Mach	Vorne
Far WestFin	Morr Knud	Wlgro
Fedlat Air P	Nal Fed	Wm
FootMing P	Nemas	Wn P
Figure Inc	Outlet Co	William
Gamb 1.50p	Owens III	Wms
Gemlin Cap	Owml 4.75p	Zappa
	OwensIII 4p	

WASHINGTON, July 20

day.

KEY WORDS: *Chlamydia trachomatis*; *Neisseria meningitidis*; *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*; *Haemophilus influenzae*; *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

REFERENCES

as indicated in the above paragraph.

Dated this 21st July, 1972.

announcement appears as a matter of record on:

ACIONAL DE LOS

PROCARRULES

NOTES (CONT.)

\$25,000,000

year loan arranged by

CO-OPERATIVE BANK OF UGANDA

and provided by

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

SAVINGS BANK _____

DALLAS

INVESTMENTS (U.K.) LIMITED

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of respondents who believe that the use of force is justified in various circumstances. The x-axis represents the percentage of respondents who believe that the use of force is justified in the given circumstance, ranging from 0% to 100%. The y-axis represents the percentage of respondents who believe that the use of force is justified in the given circumstance, ranging from 0% to 100%. The graph shows a positive correlation between the two variables, with a regression line and a shaded confidence interval.

[illegible]

All these securities having been

Ford Motor

Ford M

4 7/8% Convertible Sub
Convertible into Co

Ford M

6 1/2%

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Drexel Firestone
Incorporated

duPont Glore Forgan
Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Bache & Co.
Incorporated

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

New Court Securities Corporation

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Limited

Swiss American Corporation

UBS-DB

A. G. Becker & Co.
Incorporated

Alex. Brown &

Clark, Dodge & Co.
Incorporated

The Daiwa Securities

Hallgarten & Co.

W. E. Hutton &

W. H. Morton & Co.
Incorporated

The Nikko Securities
International Inc.

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood
Incorporated


R. W. F.

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

July, 1972

Not sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.



\$175,000,000

r Credit Company

ordinated Debentures due July 15, 1998

mon Stock of Ford Motor Company

\$100,000,000

otor Company

Notes due July 15, 1979

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

ll Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Incorporated

idder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

ase Securities Corporation

Samuel Securities Corporation

as Corporation

Shearson, Hammill & Co.
Incorporated

Corporation

Sons

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Co.

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Incorporated

G. H. Walker & Co.
Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Salomon Brothers

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Kleinwort, Benson
Incorporated

N. M. Rothschild & Sons
Limited

SoGen International Corporation

American Securities Corporation

CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.

F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.

F. S. Moseley & Co.

John Nuveen & Co.
Incorporated

Shields & Company
Incorporated

Walston & Co., Inc.

Yamaichi Securities Company of New York, Inc.

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



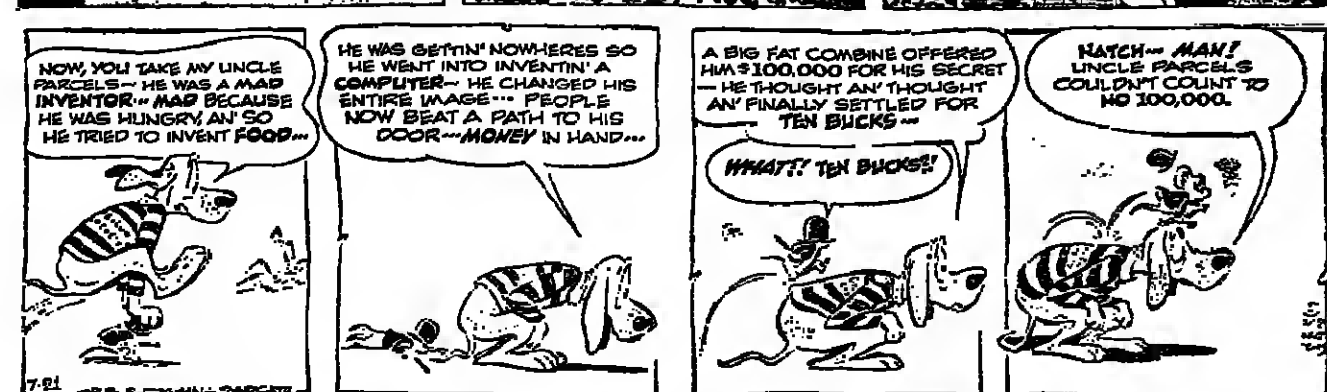
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in the Miami Beach World Team Olympiad, Benito Garozzo opened the South hand with a weak no-trump with both sides vulnerable, a setting that often produces dramatic results. Jim Jacoby, West for the United States, chose to double. Pietro Forquet, as North, passed. West's double was for penalties, not a take-out, and East had nowhere to go, so he passed.

There were four heart tricks available to South, and five diamonds, since the lead of one high diamond from the South position would expose West's void and mark the finesse against the queen. The club ace was also a sure trick, for a total of 10 tricks, and there was a chance that West would allow South to score the spade queen for a total of 11.

But Garozzo had no idea that he was about to make three or four doubled overtricks. For all he could tell, his partner might have had a worthless hand and he might have been headed for an 1,100 point disaster.

Hoping for a haven in some suit at the two level, West could have dissolved the tension by bidding two spades, but he passed and it was back to North. Unfortunately for the dramatic effect, Forquet was unwilling to gamble. After North bid two diamonds, West bid two spades, ending the bidding. He could have made this, gaining five points for the United States, but he went down by refusing to try the club ten finesse.

So the possible mountainous score for Italy became a one-point mouse for the United States, and for the first time in the history of this column West has played a hand.

NORTH
♠ 9
♥ A Q 8 7
♦ J 10 9 5 3
♣ J 6 2

WEST
♠ A K J 7 5 3
♥ K 9 5
♦ —
♣ K 8 4 3

EAST (D)
♠ 10 8 2
♥ 4 3 2
♦ Q 8 7 2
♣ Q 10 7

SOUTH
♠ 8 4
♥ J 10 6
♦ A K 5 4
♣ A 9 5

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 N.T. Dbl. Pass
Pass Redbl. Pass 2 ♠
Pass Pass 2 ♠
Pass Pass
North led the diamond jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ODOR	AGENCY	KNOW
RAVINE	FROM	LOT
ALAN	DAVE	STON
SILICON	LIESSES	
ESTIM	ALPI	
FIFTY	TWO	TUR
ESSE	ROFFEN	ES
ESTER	ROFFEN	VITSA
DUON	MEAL	SIATIS
S	PHAS	DISCIBERT
S	PHAS	DISCIBERT
CHAM	WILL	LANGIT
BAR	ROBOT	AREA
ALL	USAGE	LEAK
GROSS	SHAVIS	LIENS

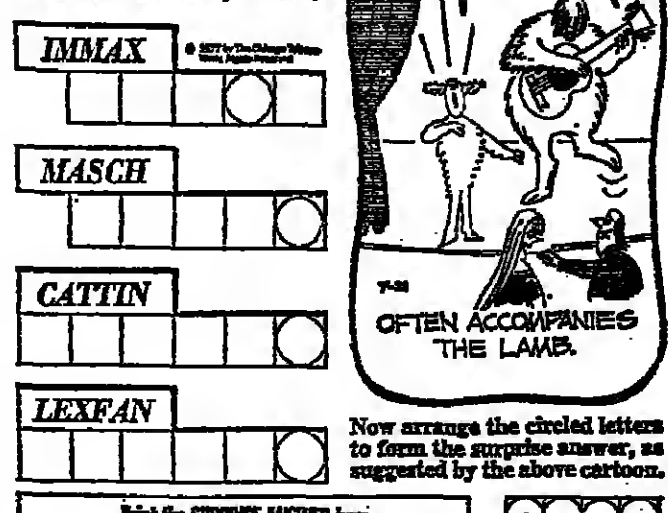
DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE'S NICE TO PEOPLE 'N ANIMALS... BUT YOU OUGHTA HEAR HIM TALKIN' TO A GOLF BALL!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

PARIS WAS YESTERDAY: 1925-1939

By Janet Flanner. Edited by Irving Drutman. Viking, 232 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

JAMES JOYCE'S "Ulysses," which outraged priggish Gertrude Stein, "fell upon us like a gift of tongues," says Janet Flanner in "Paris Was Yesterday: 1925-1939." Sara Flanner's learning was "like stony chips hacked off with hammers from the old statuary of the scholarly mind." "Claude Monet, first Impressionist, outlived all of his intellectual generation except Georges Clemenceau, in whose presence he died, as if to use all his friendly contemporaries to the bitter end." He "suffered the ignominy of dying appreciated."

"A young tourist named Captain Charles Lindbergh landed his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, at Le Bourget." The next morning the event was celebrated in a Paris newspaper by a 13-stanza poem, written by young Maurice Rostand at the rate of a minute a line. Jean Cocteau's novel "Les Enfants Terribles" is "a little desert of subtle suffering dotted with stiff events and cactus-like descriptions." In her later years, Isadora Duncan's dancing changed: "As if the movements of dancing had become too redundant for her spirit, she had saved from dancing only its shape."

A few years' fame had altered Josephine Baker too: "On that lovely animal visage lies now a sad look, not of captivity, but of dawning intelligence." The American actress Mae West "has elicited praise from Paris that would give her a liberal education if she traced it all down." Most of this material is taken from Miss Flanner's "Letter from Paris" in The New Yorker, written under the name "Gerald." She was, and is, the inevitable person for the job. Nobody has a sharper eye, or a more sophisticated tolerance, for the absurdities that help to make the French such fascinating people. But, unlike so many talented satirists, she appreciates her subject too. As acute as it is amusing, her book is a bouquet of epiphanies.

France, she informs us, has seven classes of funerals, not including the three gradations in first class. Despite the fact that Anatole France's 1924 was "one of the biggest, most pretentious spectacles modern Paris has ever seen," the first anniversary of his death was absolutely ignored, which seems to imply that the French enjoyed his passing more than his books. The Rothschilds are described as "a wildly conservative family." After she died, Sarah Bernhardt's peculiarly bleating voice was not heard again until Marshal Petain came into power. The resemblance was remarkable.

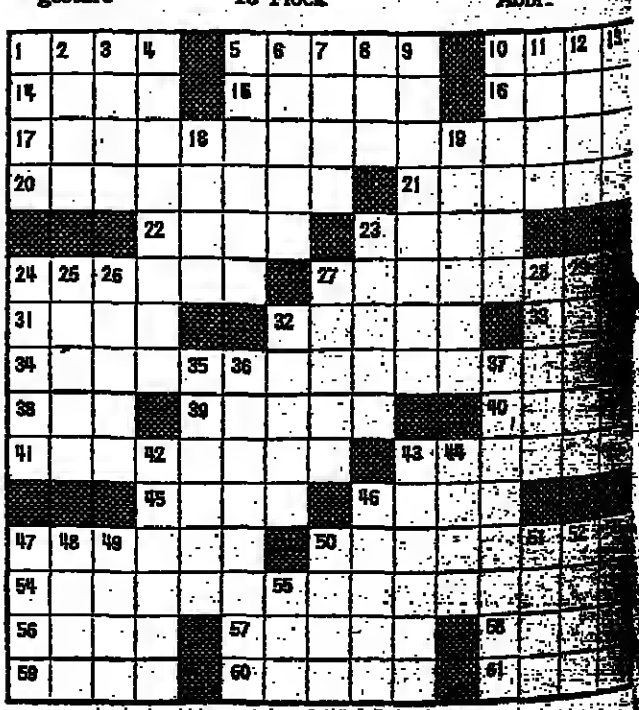
"Fifteen thousand love letters written on the Isle of Jersey by poor Juliette Drouot to Victor

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will

- ACROSS
- 1 Word of surprise
 - 5 Border
 - 10 Ropunk
 - 14 Role
 - 15 Herbert Hoover, e.g.
 - 16 Food fish
 - 17 Procurator's time
 - 20 Assumed
 - 21 Invaded
 - 22 Bright ones
 - 23 Caution
 - 24 Queen
 - 27 Like some over-parked cars
 - 31 Site of early Olympic Games
 - 32 Italian poet
 - 33 Arden of TV
 - 34 High brass
 - 38 Summer in Paris
 - 39 Liverpool and Bremen
 - 40 English princess
 - 41 Brings back
 - 43 Affectionate gesture
 - 45 Hastens
 - 46 River to Danube
 - 47 Gorgon
 - 50 Secure position
 - 54 Item of short-lived interest
 - 56 Fur
 - 57 Annoyed
 - 58 Major or Minor
 - 59 Cooling drinks
 - 60 Salad green
 - 61 Hobart's Island: Abbr.
- DOWN
- 1 Chooses
 - 2 Pacific island
 - 3 Kind of school
 - 4 Upward by degrees
 - 5 Celebration
 - 6 Wanders
 - 7 Overwhelmed
 - 8 Valet
 - 9 Theater breather
 - 10 Radiant
 - 11 Cross
 - 12 Hint
 - 13 Flock
 - 18 Cut of meat
 - 19 Give heed to
 - 23 Right and left
 - 24 Altitude
 - 25 Socks
 - 26 Closures
 - 27 Small pits
 - 28 Plated steel
 - 29 George Eliot's name
 - 30 Removes
 - 32 Ventures
 - 35 Mats
 - 36 Violently destructive
 - 37 Goober
 - 42 Baggage piece
 - 43 Shoves
 - 44 Car
 - 46 Models
 - 47 Parent
 - 48 Wife of Garibaldi
 - 49 East
 - 50 Fishing net
 - 51 Yugoslav river
 - 52 Minus
 - 53 Small amount
 - 55 Adaptation: Abbr.



Hits 659th, Ruth Record Team Homers

By Deane McGowan

of the season and sixth complete game. His record is 10-7.

Rangers 2, Orioles 2

In the American League, Dick Bakula, who has been hitting home runs, won his 10th victory by leading the Rangers to a 2-2 victory over Baltimore's Mike Cuellar. Cuellar, who has been hitting home runs, won his 10th victory by leading the Rangers to a 2-2 victory over Baltimore's Mike Cuellar.

Rich Rodriguez drove in three runs with a pair of homers to pace the Chicago White Sox to a 3-2 victory in Detroit and snap their six-game losing streak. The defeat ended Detroit's four-game winning streak and was only the Tigers' second in their last 11 games.

Wilbur Wood gained his 14th victory but needed Terry Paster's 15th save when Wood gave up a double to Ed Ricketts, who hit a home run to win the game.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won their 10th victory by leading the Braves to a 2-2 victory over the Braves. The Cardinals won their 10th victory by leading the Braves to a 2-2 victory over the Braves.

At Kansas City, the Royals won their 10th victory by leading the Royals to a 2-2 victory over the Royals. The Royals won their 10th victory by leading the Royals to a 2-2 victory over the Royals.

W. Germany Reportedly Split On Rhodesia's Games Status

BONN, July 20 (UPI)—West German government departments were reported today to be in some disagreement over whether Rhodesia should be allowed to take part in next month's Olympic Games.

Informal sources said that the Interior Ministry under Hans Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Ministry under Grottel, and the Ministry of Education under Grottel, were in disagreement over whether Rhodesia should be allowed to take part in next month's Olympic Games.

On the other hand, several leading officials in the Foreign Ministry feel that United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia should be applied in the Olympics and the Games.

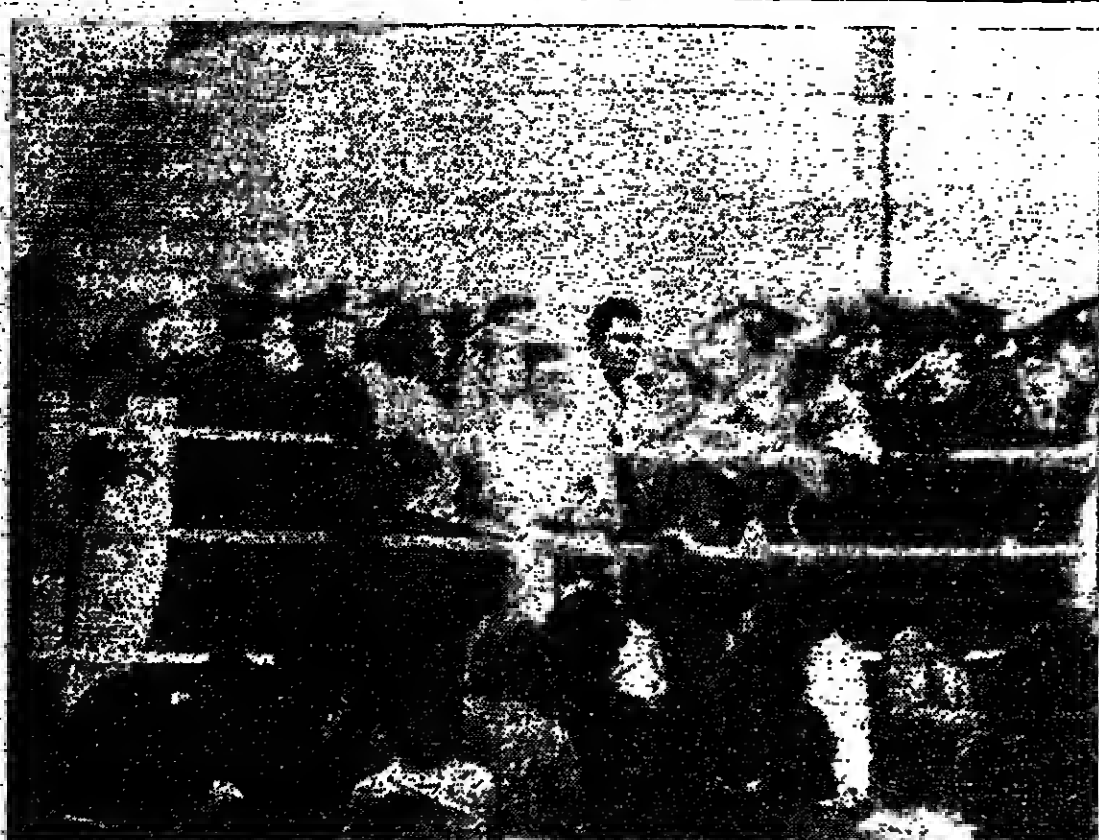
Lolich Is Selected For All-Star Staff With 3 Orioles

BOSTON, July 20 (UPI)—Mickey Lolich of the Detroit Tigers, sporting a 15-5 win-loss record, headed a list of nine pitchers named yesterday to the American League All-Star team.

The selections were announced by manager Earl Weaver of the Baltimore Orioles, who will guide the team for the third straight year in next Tuesday's game against the National League in Atlanta.

Lolich and four other pitchers—Jim Palmer and Dave McNally of Baltimore, Gaylord Perry of Cleveland and Jim Hunter of Oakland—will be making their third appearance in an All-Star game.

White Sox and Ken Holtzman of Oakland, Nolan Ryan of California and Pat Dobson of Baltimore were also selected by Weaver.



ROKED IN—Muhammad Ali is surrounded in the overcrowded ring by police and fans after he stopped Al (Blue) Lewis in the 11th round in Dublin.

Long Count Gave Ali More Work

By Bob Addie

DUBLIN, July 20 (UPI)—There really was a long count in the Muhammad Ali-Al (Blue) Lewis fight here last night and not that it made much difference. Ali's long count was 22 seconds, but he was staying at a secluded hotel 18 miles out of Dublin.

All thought he had won the fight in the fifth round when Lewis was struck on the cheek from a right-hand chop to the jaw. As Ali was saluting the crowd and dancing around the ring with his back to his fallen opponent, Lewis struggled to his feet just as the bell rang. There was considerable confusion. The fight went on and Ali eventually halted Lewis at 1 minute 15 seconds.

All and his entourage returned to the hotel after the fight. He said he wants to rest for a while and then would fight exhibitions in Casablanca, Barcelona and Tehran.

His mother, Mrs. Odessa Grady Clay, and his brother, Rahman, have been traveling with him. Ali said he feared the mob—about 20,000—more than he did Blue Lewis. The former champion was engulfed by hundreds of spectators who got past the security guards and police and climbed into the ring to congratulate their idol. At one time, the 16-foot ring sagged and it was feared there would be a collapse.

The crowd climbed over the press row, splintering the make-

ends of the 11th round when Ali stopped it.

After about promoter Chris Dundee and his brother, Angelo Dundee, who is Ali's trainer, claimed that there had been a "long count" of 22 seconds between the time Lewis went down and got up. "Not quite 22 seconds," said Eskin. "I made it 11 seconds. Over here, the referee, not the timekeeper, does the counting. I waited until Ali went to a neutral corner before I started my count."

"The never does go to a neutral corner, you know, I warned him before the fight that I was going to strictly enforce this rule. So when Lewis went down, I waited until Ali went to the other side of the ring. I estimate it took a couple of seconds—it may have taken longer. Then I counted to nine and Lewis got up just as the bell rang. But I think he could have made it to his feet, long count or not. His eyes were clear."

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Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Batting
(Based on 250 at-bats.)	
Cedeno, Houston	18 300 34 100 350
Mota, L.A.	18 213 36 72 338
Williams, Chi.	18 213 36 72 338
Falout, N.Y.	18 213 36 72 338
Brook, N.Y.	18 213 36 72 338
Garr, Atlanta	18 213 36 72 338
Oliver, Pitt.	18 213 36 72 338
Alon, S.F.	18 213 36 72 338
Lev, S.D.	18 213 36 72 338
Chenest, Chi.	18 213 36 72 338

WESTERN DIVISION	W L Pct. GB
Oakland	44 31 433
Chicago	44 31 433
Kansas City	44 31 433
California	44 31 433
Texas	44 31 433

Wednesday's Results	W L Pct. GB
New York 12, Minnesota 4	
Boston 4, Kansas City 1	
Cleveland 3, Baltimore 2	
Oakland 3, Milwaukee 4	
Chicago 3, Detroit 1	

Thursday's Games	W L Pct. GB
Milwaukee 2, Minnesota 1	
Baltimore 4, Kansas City 1	
Cleveland 3, Baltimore 2	
Oakland 3, Milwaukee 4	
Chicago 3, Detroit 1	

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Batting
(Based on 250 at-bats.)	
Pinchebbum, K.C.	18 300 34 100 350
Pinchebbum, K.C.	18 300 34 100 350
Pinchebbum, K.C.	18 300 34 100 350
Pinchebbum, K.C.	18 300 34 100 350
Pinchebbum, K.C.	18 300 34 100 350

WESTERN DIVISION	W L Pct. GB
Cincinnati	51 32 614
Houston	49 40 551
Los Angeles	49 40 551
Atlanta	49 40 551
San Francisco	49 40 551

Wednesday's Results	W L Pct. GB
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 1	
Baltimore 4, Kansas City 1	
Cleveland 3, Baltimore 2	
Oakland 3, Milwaukee 4	
Chicago 3, Detroit 1	

Thursday's Games	W L Pct. GB
St. Louis 4, Atlanta 1	
New York 12, Minnesota 4	
Boston 4, Kansas City 1	
Cleveland 3, Baltimore 2	
Oakland 3, Milwaukee 4	

The Scoreboard

BASKETBALL—At San Paulo, Brazil, the United States team defeated the Olympic team from Spain, 100-82, in the final game of the tournament. The U.S. team led 52-23 at the half.

TRACK AND FIELD—At Tulsa, Okla., the U.S. team won the 1,500-meter race in 3 minutes 55 seconds, equalling the record time.

On Olympic Rowing Site U.S. Rowers Will Test Racing IQ

By Christopher D. Kirkland

MUNICH, July 20 (UPI)—When the world's most highly educated crews arrived in Munich this week to try themselves against some of the world's fastest crews, U.S. Olympic coach Harry Parker, of Harvard University, said, "I'm not sure that education is so much of an advantage."

Parker, characteristically, says he is not sure of anything as he leads his U.S. national eight and four-with-coxswain against their first competition this weekend at the West German rowing championships, the first rowing event on the almost finished, man-made, 200-meter Olympic course. In addition to the "Adam-Achter," the West German Olympic eight, Parker's team is a gold medal contender by international standards. Parker's eight faces two other fast West German crews, in addition to world champion New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands, Norway, Italy and France. Parker's four faces the Olympic favorites Bodensee, from West Germany, two crews from Denmark and Italy, and Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, France and Switzerland.

A selection system variously successful, but novel and controversial in the United States, has produced two heady and hopeful crews which have demonstrated encouraging speed in short practice time trials, but which have not yet raced. Eight men in the national team of 16 come from Parker's last six Harvard crews, plus two each from Princeton, Washington, and Wisconsin, and one each from Pennsylvania and Georgetown Universities.

Traditionally, the U.S. has sent to the Olympics its fastest college or club crews intact, and traditionally, until 1964, the eight men in the national team were chosen from Parker's Harvard crew finished last in the finals at Mexico City, the United States realized that the rest of the row-

ing world was leaving them astern.

This summer, Parker and three other university coaches scientifically screened some fifty of the nation's best rowers, selected by coaches' recommendations, small boat racing trials, and scores on the demanding "ergometer," roughly a flywheel propelled by an air handle and loaded by an automotive brake which measures with mechanical finality, stroke by stroke, just how much work an oarsman can make himself produce in six minutes. That is the time it normally takes a good elite eight to cover the 2,000-meter Olympic distance. Also at the Olympic committee sponsored six-week selection camp in Hanover, N.H., was a medical team from Ohio University, which compiled and computed a mountain of physiological data on each oarsman, and told Parker which bodies worked most efficiently,

Therewent Victor As Merckx Adds To Huge Lead

BEAUFORT, France, July 20 (UPI)—Frenchman Bernard Therewent, who almost abandoned the race 10 days ago, took his second-stage victory in the Tour de France cycle classic today.

Therewent, who fell during a Pyrenees stage and cut his head, burst to the front with only 500 meters to go near the top of the 1,178-meter Ballon d'Alsace mountain.

But the Frenchman, who had won the 11th stage, is 10th overall, 34 minutes 6 seconds behind four leaders. Eddy Merckx, who increased his lead today by second-placed Frenchman Cyrille Guimard continued to struggle against a leg injury.

Merckx finished fourth today and leads the Tour, which ends in Paris Sunday, by 7:43.

which recovered most quickly, and even which vitamins to use.

The team averages 6 feet 2 inches, 190 pounds, and 23 years. It includes two sets of brothers. Ten are graduate scholars, mostly in law and business, and seven, currently all in the eight, were on the 1968 Olympic team. But in a sport which has always stressed team work over individual accomplishment, these combinations have never raced.

Like their coach, Parker's intelligent and introspective oarsmen regard this weekend's racing more with interest than with worry as an important, but not a fatal, moment of revelation. They appreciate rowing in crews without weak links, made up of oarsmen who are demonstrably unlikely to cave in even during the toughest races. But those impressive performances in an Ohio computer and in six-minute ergometer tests now need competitive trial by water.

"To be perfectly honest," says Parker, "I really don't know how we'll do. But I'm hopeful. I'd like to see the eight within four or five seconds of the leaders at this point. I don't expect the four to threaten the bulls (West and East Germany), but I hope they'll be along with the others."

In addition to Parker's spares, who will race this weekend as a straight (without coxswain) pair, the American contingent now in Munich includes a lightweight four, eight, and single sculler from the Cambridge (Mass.) Boat Club, and Gail Pierson, an assistant professor in economics at Harvard representing Cambridge B.C. in the women's singles.

Soccer Dates Are Set

Buenos Aires, July 20 (UPI)—Independiente of Brazil soccer club directors said today they had accepted the dates for the Ajax club of Amsterdam for the intercontinental cup matches. The September game will be played here, the October game in Amsterdam.

Grand Prix Betting Recalls Memories of Fans' Suspicions

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, July 20 (UPI)—A New York racing fan who says last Saturday's British Grand Prix was staged at the introduction of pari-mutuel betting there. "It was strange," she said, "to hear them hawking odds over the public-address system. I'm not sure I liked it."

Betting on motor races is not so strange as it seems. Forty-two years ago there was another grand prix with pari-mutuels and the promoters, fearing a riot, did not repeat the experiment.

The occasion was the Monaco Grand Prix on April 6, 1930, and the New Yorker who knows most about the betting was the winner of that race—René Dreyfus, who beat three factory favorites in his independent 2.3-liter Bugatti 35B.

Dreyfus looks back with the amused detachment of four decades, but he was not amused then—many fans accused him and the runner-up, Louis Chiron, of fixing the race.

In those days, drivers had to manipulate faucets to pump up fuel pressure, set the spark and add oil to the crankcase—all this while racing. That grand prix ran 3 hours 41 minutes, 100 laps around a course set in the streets of Monte Carlo.

"The big problem," Dreyfus recalled this week, "was that people could bet until the 40th lap. Because Chiron was a factory driver and the *enfant du pays*—the local favorite—everybody bet on him to win, at about even money."

"Somewhere after the 60th lap I took the lead from Chiron. The reason was that he stopped in the pit for fuel. I did not need to pit because I had a spare tank installed on the seat beside me."

"When I passed Chiron the people realized I had a

chance to win. But they could do nothing because the betting had stopped on the 40th lap.

"After the race there was much screaming and shouting. Some people congratulated me, but many others said these things. They could not understand why I had stopped at the pit and did not win. To them the Bugatti was like, and so they thought it was a trick, a fix between Chiron and myself."

Betting Excitement

Dreyfus, as slim as he was in the 1930s, is an older statesman of racing. He is old-world in manners, and in the lapel of his conservative dark suit he wears the red ribbon of the French Legion of Honor.

His restaurant, Le Chantecclair, is the New York gathering place of the racing community, and its walls are covered with hundreds of pictures of racing personalities. Dreyfus and his friends often reminisce about those Monte Carlo pari-mutuels.

He remembers betting booths on the streets and at the Place du Casino. In a trayed copy of the Gazette de Monte Carlo, Dreyfus found the pari-mutuel table. For 10-franc bets on Dreyfus the payoff was 74 francs to win, and 21 to place (the franc was then worth about 4 c.). In the 50-franc pool the win payoff was 114 francs.

From the Gazette Dreyfus paraphrased an article that said the betting had made the grand prix "a thousand times more exciting, with the better more than a disinterested spectator."

Dreyfus won nearly \$10,000 in the race but nothing from bets.

"I did not bet a franc on myself," he said, "even though we could have earned much money. But I had no thought of betting then because I was interested in nothing but racing."

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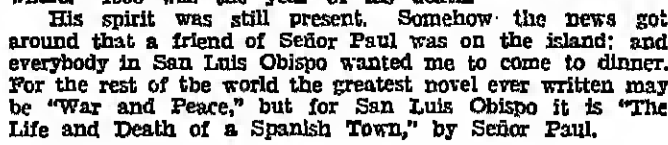
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Elliot Paul: 'Left-Hand Man and Gourmet'

Paul was one of the three editors of transition, probably the most attention-catching of the many English-language avant-garde magazines then being published in Paris. The other two, Eugene Jolas and Robert Sage, also sat on the rim of the Chicago Tribune copy desk, so transition might be

At one late supper or early breakfast that I remember was a great deal of group singing, composed of numbers from the collection of ribald French and English songs which we had had set up in the composing room and of which sets of proofs had been pulled for us and for posterity (though I suppose that "Morpheus" and "Boilicky Bill the Sailor" would have survived without us). The accompaniment was provided by Paul, playing the concertina. He was not only an artist of the concertina, he was also a reliable performer on the piano, which he played now and again at Montparnasse's Dingo Bar, just for fun, unlike artist Hilaire Miller, who played there regularly because he needed the money.



The city, known as I was buried some 30 meters sand dunes in Fay Oum, an 100-kilometers from Cairo composed of dozens of small two-story houses and two dedicated to the goddess.

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